

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1970

Established 1887

Algeria	1.25	France	1.00	Italy	1.00
Argentina	1.25	Germany	1.00	Japan	1.00
Australia	1.25	Greece	1.00	South Korea	1.00
Belgium	1.25	Holland	1.00	Taiwan	1.00
Brazil	1.25	Ireland	1.00	Thailand	1.00
Canada	1.25	Israel	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Chile	1.25	Italy	1.00	U.S. Military	1.00
Colombia	1.25	Japan	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00
Czechoslovakia	1.25	South Korea	1.00		
Denmark	1.25	Taiwan	1.00		
France	1.00	Thailand	1.00		
Germany	1.00	Turkey	1.00		
Greece	1.00	U.S. Military	1.00		
Holland	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00		
India	1.00				
Indonesia	1.00				
Iran	1.00				
Italy	1.00				
Japan	1.00				
South Korea	1.00				
Taiwan	1.00				
Thailand	1.00				
Turkey	1.00				
U.S. Military	1.00				
Yugoslavia	1.00				



AMONG HIS PEERS—Prince Charles getting a few jokes before entering the House of Lords, he is his sponsors into Britain's upper chamber, the Duke of Kent (left) and the Duke of Beaufort.

Prince Charles Is Seated in Lords

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Prince Charles, summoned to meet by his mother "for a few jokes and urgent affairs," was seated today in the House of Lords.
The 21-year-old Prince of Wales, who became a peer in 1968, took part in parliamentary debates. Whether he felt it right to do so, as apparent to the throne, is another question.
The ceremony displayed characteristic British mix of formality and understatement. The prince's father, King George VI, died last July, it provided a history without any use of political significance.
The prince, wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a bow tie, took his seat in the House of Lords. He was seated next to the Duke of Kent, his maternal uncle, and the Duke of Beaufort, his maternal grandfather.
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S. Says Soviet Reply Skirts on Specific Berlin Ills

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The United States ignored Western press reports that the Soviet Union was to discuss specific topics over the Berlin situation. The State Department said today that the Soviet reply to the U.S. proposal for a summit meeting in Moscow was "vague and evasive."
The U.S. proposal, which was made public last week, called for a summit meeting between President Nixon and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. The proposal also called for a summit meeting between the two superpowers' foreign ministers.

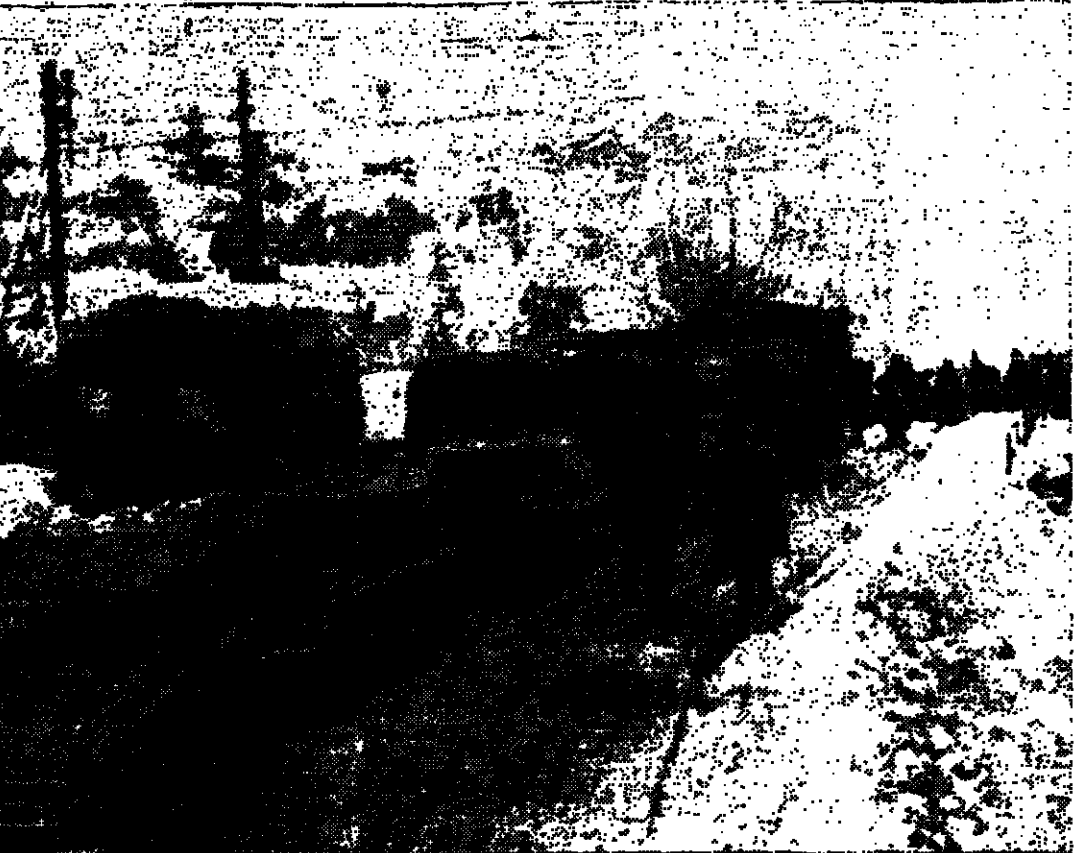
Scientists Charge Plutonium Leaks From Colorado Plant

By Thomas O'Toole
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Enough radioactive plutonium has leaked from the Atomic Energy Commission's plant at Rocky Flats, Colo., to contaminate the ground and water around it for a distance of several miles, a group of Colorado scientists charged today.
The scientists, who are part of a group called the "Rocky Flats Citizens' Committee," said that they had found evidence of plutonium leaks from the plant. They said that the leaks had contaminated the ground and water around the plant for a distance of several miles.
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Air Strikes Defended By Laird

Cites 'Protective Reaction' Policy

By Terence Smith
SAIGON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird said today that the policy of "protective reaction" applied to retaliatory air strikes over North Vietnam as well as to ground actions by American troops into Laos and Cambodia.
At a news conference in Saigon, he said that American warplanes would continue to take whatever steps necessary to protect themselves during reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam.
The "protective reaction" policy, as defined last year by the secretary, authorizes American commanders to take whatever action is required to protect the safety of American troops, even if it means shelling or calling in air strikes against enemy positions across the Laotian and Cambodian borders or engaging enemy units in "hot pursuit."



FIRST SAD CONVOY—Cars and trucks, preceded by snowplows, leave Bourg St. Maurice to enter avalanche-stricken Val d'Isère. The trucks carried in a number of coffins.

Britons Polled Oppose Joining Common Market

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—British public opinion is swinging against joining the Common Market, according to the results of an opinion poll reported today.
The Opinion Research Center said 18 percent of those polled favor joining the market, compared with 51 percent in 1968. The poll also showed that 67 percent of those polled oppose membership, compared with 30 percent in 1968.
The poll was conducted by the Opinion Research Center, a London-based organization that specializes in public opinion polling. The poll was conducted among a representative sample of the British population.

Val d'Isère, Avalanche Site, Still in Virtual State of Siege

VAL D'ISÈRE, France, Feb. 11 (AP)—A convoy with the bodies of 39 victims of the Val d'Isère avalanche and 200 schoolchildren left the stricken Alpine station today for the safety of the valley below.
Accompanied by Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin, they departed in a swirling snowstorm under the threat of further avalanches. The schoolchildren were being taken to safety in the valley below.
The avalanche, which occurred on Feb. 10, killed 39 people and injured many others. The schoolchildren were being taken to safety in the valley below.

France Ready For Talks on Bigger EEC

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Feb. 11—France said today all internal Common Market conditions have been met for the opening of negotiations with Britain and three other candidates for entry.
Following a weekly cabinet meeting, Léo Hamon, the government spokesman, said the six had worked out all EEC problems that could have kept negotiations with the candidates from opening this summer as expected.
The government took no official notice of yesterday's British white paper on the cost of entry into the market, but diplomatic sources said that the paper was about what has been expected. They saw it as positive rather than negative.

Arabs Intensifying Pressure Against U.S. Oil Exploitation

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Arab pressure on U.S. interests intensified today in the wake of a declaration Sunday by five front-line Arab countries that the exploitation of Arab "resources and wealth" by beneficiaries of Israel must be "liquidated."
Declaring that the United States received about \$2.5 billion annually from Middle East oil investments, Cairo's chief spokesman, Ahmed Kamel Abdel Meguid, said that the Arab countries "have every right to demand that our resources should not be used in support of Israel."
Meanwhile, it was reported that the so-called confrontation countries that met here over the weekend—Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Sudan—were consulting other Arab countries about "measures made necessary" by the U.S. military support of Israel.

Shriver Viewed as Likely to Resign in May

By Don Cook
PARIS, Feb. 11—Ambassador R. Sargent Shriver probably in May, but he has not yet decided whether he will seek political office in Maryland or in New York when he returns to the United States.
According to friends with whom Mr. Shriver has been discussing plans and possibilities, he would like to return to Maryland as ambassador to France, where he arrived in early May, 1968—just as the Vietnam peace talks opened and the May-June demonstrations erupted under former President Charles de Gaulle.
At the same time, Mr. Shriver well realizes that as a political holdover from the Johnson administration and a potential Democratic candidate for office in the United States, there is a limit to how much longer he can remain here in the service of a Republican administration.
But taking all these factors into account, May seems to be an appropriate time for departure.
As to his political future, he is keeping the options open before deciding whether to make a bid for the governorship of Maryland or for the United States Senate.

Guerrillas Defy Jordanian Ban; No Clash Seen

By Dana Adams Schmidt
BEIRUT, Feb. 11 (AP)—Sources in Amman reported today that Palestinian commandos in the Jordanian capital were openly defying the government's ban on the carrying of weapons in public. However, authoritative sources both within the commando groups and the government said that they did not expect an immediate confrontation between the Palestinians and the Jordanians.
The government is said to have made no move to enforce its 12-point order last night that reassured earlier measures limiting guerrilla activities in the country. The two sides were expected to hold talks on the enforcement of the order.
[An el-Fatah announcement in Beirut said early in the evening that there had been shooting clashes between el-Fatah guerrillas and Jordanian Army units with casualties on the Jordanian side.]
[However, Reuters reported from Amman that an official Jordanian source denied the el-Fatah report and said it was meant to cause confusion and nothing else.]
[Meanwhile, Jordan's King Hussein went ahead with plans for a state visit to Abu Dhabi, the rich oil-producing sheikhdom, beginning tomorrow. Premier Bahjat Tal-houni and Foreign Minister Abdel Monem Rifal were due to leave for Cairo and Beirut on extended visits.]

Arabs Held For Murder In Munich

Kidnap Plot Reported Behind Airport Raid
MUNICH, Feb. 11 (AP)—Murder warrants were issued today for three Arabs who were captured yesterday after they attacked Israeli airline passengers with grenades, killing one man and injuring nine other persons.
Two of the Arabs were wounded—one when a grenade went off in his hand and another when he jumped off a balcony and crashed through a skylight in an attempt to flee.
A fourth Arab was arrested at the scene, but police said witnesses agreed that only three were involved, and no warrant was issued against the fourth man.
Among the passengers in the Riem airport's passenger lounge when the attack opened was Assaf Dayan, son of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. He was not injured.
There had been some speculation that Mr. Dayan was the target of the attack, but Hermann Heering, chief of Munich's criminal police, said that was unlikely. Mr. Heering pointed out that one of the attackers was standing close to Mr. Dayan and could have easily shot him.
"I don't think the Arabs ever realized Dayan was among the passengers," he said.
Police said the attackers arrived in Munich on an Air France flight from Paris shortly before the El Al plane arrived from Tel Aviv.

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Perhaps to Seek Senate Seat From New York

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Sargent Shriver

Greek Ship Rams 4 U.S. Warships

NAPLES, Feb. 11 (AP)—A Greek merchant ship slammed into four U.S. Navy ships moored in the inner harbor last night, causing considerable damage to one of them, a U.S. Sixth Fleet spokesman said.
The Greek vessel was not badly damaged and was able to leave the harbor after a preliminary investigation, the spokesman said. The name of the Greek ship was not immediately known.
The spokesman said the USS Semmes, a destroyer-type ship, suffered "considerable" damage. The USS Roberts and USS Adams, both destroyer types, and the USS Yellowstone, a tender, suffered lesser damage. There were no injuries.

Egyptian and Israeli Planes Trade Raids Across Canal

TEL AVIV, Feb. 11 (AP)—Egyptian and Israeli warplanes traded blows across the Suez Canal today in raids on military targets along its central and northern sectors.

The military command said Israeli jets launched an 80-minute

strike at Egyptian mortar positions, bunkers and anti-aircraft batteries in the north, and that all planes returned safely.

The Israeli strike followed two Egyptian raids, one of them a low-flying attack near Qantara. No Israeli casualties were reported.

In Cairo, a military spokesman said Egyptian anti-aircraft guns shot down one of two Israeli planes which attempted to raid Egyptian positions south of Port Said today.

It fell in flames east of Port Said, opposite Port Said, and its pilot was seen falling out, the spokesman said.

Earlier today, an Egyptian Army group of commando troops crossed the waterway, attacked an Israeli patrol and killed and wounded about 20 Israeli soldiers, the spokesman said.

Turning to ground action, the Israeli spokesman reported a raid by an Israeli Army unit on a suspected Arab guerrilla base on the east bank of the Dead Sea, in which he said two guerrillas were killed and one captured.

All Israeli raiders returned safely to base, he said.

According to the spokesman, the Israeli raiders captured two motorboats and a quantity of automatic weapons and equipment. The boats were used, said the spokesman, for ferrying arms and munitions for guerrillas crossing into Israel.

According to a later announcement three Israeli soldiers were injured today in "exchanges of fire between Israeli and Egyptian troops in the northern sector of the Suez Canal."

In Jerusalem, the military government said Israeli troops today blew up 38 houses in the occupied West Bank of Jordan—30 of them unoccupied refugee huts—after the dwelling places were used by Arab guerrillas.

Thirty of the houses, in an abandoned refugee camp near Jericho, were demolished following a shooting incident with infiltrating guerrillas in this area last week, a spokesman said.

Arabs Pressure Oil Interests

(Continued from Page 1)

are in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Persian Gulf sheikdoms, but American companies also are operating in Egypt and Iraq and have natural-gas projects in Algeria.

Libya Commitment

The revolutionary Nasserist officers who seized power in Libya last September have vowed a readiness to commit all of Libya's resources to the Arab struggle against Israel.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, in particular, have shown less enthusiasm about a return to economic activity by using their oil as a means of pressure against the United States.

In the period following the 1967 six-day war, the Arab oil-producing states imposed a boycott on the United States and Britain, but the boycott was lifted after several months.

It was judged more realistic at the time to resume oil deliveries and divert some of the profits from Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait to support the war-damaged economies of Egypt and Jordan.

As part of the Arab world campaign to bring economic pressure to bear on the United States in an effort to bring about a change of Washington's policies, the Arab League's Economic Unity Committee, a Common Market grouping, agreed recently to restrict imports from the United States and to find suppliers elsewhere.

Oil Reprisals

In a similar move for economic reprisals as a weapon in the conflict with Israel, the committee has resolved to undertake measures against oil companies that make use of an oil line constructed in Israel between the port of Elath on the Red Sea and the Mediterranean coast of Ashdod to the north.

The Cairo spokesman elaborated the Egyptian government's views on a variety of issues at his news conference, held in the television building overlooking the Nile.

He emphatically reiterated Cairo's refusal to agree to a reinstatement of the 1967 cease-fire with Israel, as urged by the United States, Britain and France.

UN Resolution

Egypt's renunciation of the cease-fire agreement, he said, stemmed from its failure to call for a withdrawal of Israeli troops and also Israel's rejection of the subsequent United Nations resolution, adopted Nov. 22, 1967, which also specified a withdrawal of Israeli forces among other measures for a peaceful settlement.

As for the UN resolution itself, Mr. Meguid continued, Egypt still supports it as a way to peace but considers that the resolution has been "practically invalidated" as a result of the position of Israel and the United States.

This was the closest that any Cairo official has yet come to suggesting that the UN resolution no longer offered hope for a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Cease-Fire Unconditional

JERUSALEM, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Israel tonight declared that the cease-fire agreements reached at the end of the six-day war of 1967 were unconditional.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman here rejected the assertion of an Egyptian spokesman who linked the cease-fire resolution adopted by the Security Council to a later resolution by the council relating to a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

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OHSUMI — Japan's first satellite blasting into orbit.

Japan Places 1st Satellite In Earth Orbit

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Japan today successfully orbited its first artificial satellite, to become the fourth nation—and the first in Asia—to do so with its own resources.

As the 50-pound satellite—the fourth stage of a solid-fuel rocket with a small instrument payload—completed its first orbit, delighted Japanese scientists were planning a launch later this year of the nation's first full-scale scientific satellite.

After four previous failures, the 8.4-ton Lambda rocket put the payload into orbit following a faultless launch from the Uchinoura space center on Japan's southern island of Kyushu.

The satellite was in an orbit ranging from 328 to 1,500 miles, and completed its first revolution two hours 31 minutes after launch, scientists announced.

Japan has been attempting since September, 1968, to join the Soviet Union, the United States and France in the independent space club.

The last attempt failed last September when the third and fourth stages collided on separation.

The cone-shaped satellite, measuring 3.2 feet in total length and 1.5 feet in diameter, contained a thermometer, an acceleration meter instrument and a device to beam signals back to earth.

It is expected to remain in orbit for at least ten years, but is planned to stop sending the signals in a day or two.

Because of its lack of sophisticated equipment—it was sent up without the use of conventional guidance and control techniques—the satellite was the cheapest ever put into orbit. The rocket and payload together cost only \$380,000.

Officials at Uchinoura today dubbed the satellite "Ohsumi," after the peninsula where Uchinoura is located.

Satellites Reveal Changes

The first evidence that the Russians were constructing SS-11 sites in medium-range missile complexes was uncovered by reconnaissance satellites last fall.

From the southerly sites, the

part did not propose to make it so and that in Africa the United States "will be motivated by what we can do, not what others may do."

Speech Noncommittal

Mr. Rogers' speech may prove disappointing to some of Africa's independent nations because it was essentially noncommittal on real issues, the United States might take in regard to the oppression of blacks in such white regimes as the Portuguese colonies, Rhodesia and South Africa.

Mr. Rogers said the segregation policies of these countries are "contrary to our belief in the dignity of man and the right of every man to the interest of the true stability and development of the continent."

He added, however, that "while there may be different points of view on how to achieve the results we all want, there is full agreement on the principle."

This issue answered the questions whether the United States will close the American consulate in Rhodesia or whether it will put new pressures on Portugal, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to grant more political freedom in its colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

Mr. Rogers met tonight for an hour and 15 minutes with President Tito, who is also touring Africa.

Few specific details of the talks emerged tonight, but American officials made clear that the Middle East was the main subject.

President Tito will visit the United Arab Republic later this month and is expected to confer with President Nasser.

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Russia Is Said to Put ICBMs In Medium-Range Sites

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has started to deploy its principal long-range missile in complexes that previously housed only medium-range missiles pointed at Western Europe, according to well-placed government sources.

Roughly 75 SS-11 intercontinental ballistic missiles have been installed in two locations in the southwestern part of the Soviet Union, apart from other ICBM sites, the sources say.

U.S. officials are debating the possible implications of this puzzling development.

The SS-11 is generally comparable to the U.S. Minuteman missile in that it can carry a one-megaton warhead 6,000 miles or more. But it is being employed in firing complexes that heretofore have held missiles with ranges of from 1,000 to 2,000 miles.

Explanations Vary

U.S. officials have offered explanations of the Soviet activity ranging from efficiency and economy to duplicity.

The main schools of thought appear to be the following:

● Many of the approximately 700 Soviet medium-range and intermediate-range missiles are not well protected against possible surprise attacks. Substituting the well-tested and relatively cheap SS-11 liquid-fuel missile, with its steel and concrete silo, would be less expensive and more effective than designing an entirely new medium-range missile.

● By putting in SS-11s that could be used either against close-in targets in Europe or long-range targets in the United States, the Russians may achieve a flexible dual-capability weapons system.

● The Russians may have hoped to slip some longer-range missiles into medium-range sites undetected, thus achieving an advantage if current arms control talks limited only "known" long-range missile sites.

The U.S. intelligence community now lists these SS-11s as medium-range missiles, but that classification is under review.

Last year the Soviet Union deployed nearly 300 other SS-11s, along with about 60 larger SS-9s and a handful of solid-fuel SS-13s in traditional ICBM locations farther north and east.

Russians Hold ICBM Lead

If the 75 SS-11s in medium-range sites and a comparable number of ICBM launchers in missile crew training centers are added to all other ICBMs, U.S. officials say, the Russians are believed to have almost 1,500 ICBMs, about 50 percent more than the 1,054 American land-based Minuteman and Titan-2 missiles.

However, the United States still has a large lead—666 to about 260—in submarine-based missiles.

In this, comparing the number of missiles, the two countries appear to be at a position of parity or numerical equality. The United States maintains a large lead in long-range bombers—450 to 180.

This continued upward surge in Soviet missile construction—a surge that U.S. officials say shows no signs of stopping—has made many Nixon administration leaders anxious to negotiate a slowdown or halt in the arms race when arms control talks resume on April 16 in Vienna.

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Big 4 Talks On W. Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

for the purpose of improving the situation in West Berlin and eliminating sections in this region.

Mr. Baruch declined to discuss details of the Soviet note or answer questions on what the Western reply will contain. He said the three Western powers started consultations with the government in Bonn today.

Mr. Gromyko, in his speech to the Supreme Soviet, had mixed long-standing accusations against West Germany with what appeared to be a promise to confer with the three Western powers on the Berlin question.

U.S. officials, explaining Mr. Baruch's reference to the Gromyko speech, said the Soviet note appeared closer to Mr. Gromyko's charges against West Germany than to his suggestion for a four-power solution to the city's problems.

Mr. Gromyko accused West Germany of "illegal encroachment on West Berlin by attempts to use the city's territory for aims hostile to the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), the Soviet Union and other Socialist states."

Official media said the Soviet note repeated Mr. Gromyko's charge.

W. Berlin Mayor 'Confident'

BERLIN, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin said today he was confident the three Western powers will represent "with all determination" the interests of Berlin in talks with the Soviet Union on the isolated city and its vital access routes.

Mr. Schuetz, speaking to workers of an electricity plant, said he welcomed the fact that Russia had indicated readiness to enter talks with Britain, France and the United States about Berlin.

But other Western officials pointed out that agreement of the Four to talk about Berlin and about possibilities of improvements for the city in no way meant that the interests of East and West coincided or that even the subject of the talks had yet been determined.

Val d'Isère, Avalanche Site, Still in Virtual State of Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

road on the outskirts of Val d'Isère, but nobody was hurt.

Several avalanches caused damage to the Swiss Valais canton, causing people to abandon their chalets in several villages. Two ski lifts near Saas-Fee were destroyed.

An avalanche near Orsières closed a road leading to the Great Saint-Bernard Pass, linking Switzerland and Italy.

Snow which has been falling since yesterday prevented rescue workers continuing their search of snow-buried hikers and skiers, and here where most of those killed by yesterday's big avalanche died.

Rescue officials said three people who had been in the hotel area at the time of the disaster were missing and were presumed dead.

Threats of new avalanches forced rescuers to call off their search for survivors.

About 10,000 people are stranded here, and another 10,000 are trapped to the north in the ski resort of Tignes.

An avalanche carried away electricity cables supplying Tignes, where four people were killed by a snowslide earlier this month.

Students Chase Val d'Isère

BOURG-SAINT-MAURICE, France, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Thirty students from a technical school in Lyons were given the choice of ten ski resorts where they could spend their winter holidays, organized by the school.

Because they chose Val d'Isère, six of them are dead today and another five are convalescing in the hospital here.

From his hospital bed, Christian Collignon, 20, explained that the students in his class decided on

Young Belgians to Get Alternative to Draft

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Belgium will give young men a chance to perform their 12 months of military service by teaching or giving technical assistance in developing countries overseas.

Minister of Development Aid Raymond Scheyven announced yesterday that a bill changing legal provisions for military service will be offered in parliament today.

It is expected to pass. Candidates for the new "Cooperation Service" will be selected from students. This ensures that those chosen will have some skills to offer.

Arthur Goldberg, former Supreme Court Justice, has turned down a Senate campaign, and the principal Democrat who is showing interest in the race is Theodore Sorensen, former White House assistant to President Kennedy.

If Mr. Shriver decides to seek the New York Senate seat, this year poses a "loyalty test" for Sen. Edward Kennedy and another Kennedy brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, both of whom have indicated readiness to back Mr. Sorensen. On the other hand, Mr. Shriver would probably prove to be a more effective political candi-

date than Mr. Sorensen, and if the party machine is ready to give the nod to Mr. Shriver he probably will win a New York race instead of Maryland.

As one small piece of evidence, Mr. Shriver will not accompany French President Georges Pompidou when he visits New York in early March—thereby avoiding local political controversy over the visit. He will accompany Mr. Pompidou to Washington, but protocol only requires that he be present at official federal government functions.

For the French president even though it is customary for an ambassador to accompany a visiting head of state everywhere on an official visit to the ambassador's country.

Another Possibility

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Democrats in the House of Representatives have been asked to work for the selection of Mr. Shriver as Democratic party national chairman.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik has sent a letter to all Democratic members asking them to write to Mr. Shriver and their state committee men and congressmen.

Sen. Fred E. Harris of Oklahoma has announced his resignation as national chairman, effective March 5.



LAYING DOWN THE LAW—Lt. William Calley listens to his civilian attorney, George Latimer, during a break in the Fort Benning, Ga., hearings on charges that the lieutenant murdered Vietnamese civilians.

Military Judge Denies Motion To Dismiss Calley Charges

FT. BENNING, Ga., Feb. 11 (AP).—Military Judge Lt. Col. Reld W. Kennedy denied today a defense motion that all charges against Lt. William L. Calley Jr. be dismissed on the grounds that the Army lacks jurisdiction in the case.

Judge Kennedy also turned down a defense request to subpoena Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor and the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, as witnesses in the Calley case.

The defense contended that the Army lacks jurisdiction because Lt. Calley has been held in service beyond his scheduled Sept. 6 release date.

"This court has jurisdiction over the person of Lt. Calley and the motion is denied," said Judge Kennedy.

He also denied another defense motion to dismiss the charges on the ground that the charges and specifications were "improperly drawn."

Attorneys for Lt. Calley pressed the issue of pretrial publicity today in the effort to gain dismissal of all charges against the

infantry officer accused of murdering 103 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, South Vietnam, in March 1968.

George Latimer, a civilian and Lt. Calley's chief defense counsel, and Maj. Kenneth A. Raby, his military lawyer, contend the case should be dismissed because of publicity and "command influence."

They claim there was influence from President Nixon down through the military chain of command on whether to prefer charges against Lt. Calley. The Supreme Court has reversed convictions when command influence has been proven.

The defense has shown hours of television newsfilm relating to all phases of the case—scenes from Vietnam, interviews, coverage of the court hearings, and so on—in support of its argument that pre-trial publicity makes it impossible for Lt. Calley to get a fair trial.

Earlier today a witness testified that the Army high command placed a hold on Ft. Benning proceedings against Lt. Calley for weeks.

The witness was Col. Jim D. Kelsey, who has served as chief of staff under three generals at the U.S. Army Infantry Center here.

He said the order to hold proceedings came some time during the tenure of Maj. Gen. George I. Forsythe as Ft. Benning commander.

Gen. Forsythe left his command here last Aug. 11. It was on Sept. 4 or 5, Col. Kelsey testified, that a phone call came from the Third Army command giving what has been called "the green light" to proceed.

Under questioning by the defense attorney and the prosecutor, Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel, Col. Kelsey said there were no instructions from a higher echelon after Sept. 5 as to how to proceed against Lt. Calley.

The defense is contending at a pre-trial hearing that Lt. Calley cannot get a fair trial in any military court because of improper high-command influence.

The implication of defense questioning during the three days of the hearing has been that the top command hold on further proceedings here was for the purpose of waiting until President Nixon in his West Coast White House could review the Calley case and be consulted.

The defense

Truce With Nature?

Perhaps if President Nixon had promised the country less in the way of environmental reform, his message to Congress on the subject would seem more far-reaching than it does.

It includes some specific proposals that should produce early and welcome returns, notably the full expenditure this year of the funds now available for parks and recreational facilities. And the message suggests innovative plans for coming to grips in the less immediate future with the problem of disposing of the nation's rising mountain of rubbish.

But on the gravest question of all, the pollution of the country's air and water, the administration apparently is not yet committed to the kind of heroic effort, the ready outpouring of the national treasure, that is evoked by war—even the most unpopular war.

For waste-treatment plants to clean up the waters of America, Mr. Nixon proposes expenditures no higher than those of the present program—actually lower than those scheduled for the coming fiscal year and much less than half of those called for in legislation introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie.

The President would have the federal government put up \$4 billion over a period of four years—provided the states, with federal help in floating their bond issues, put up \$6 billion in five years, to be matched by an equal sum from state and local governments.

Once standards and schedules are established, however, it is the President's laudable purpose to subject violators to fines of up to \$10,000 a day, an approach that should make polluting the public waters a properly expensive luxury.

The program's principal contribution to a cleaner atmosphere would be congressional authorization to the secretary of health, education and welfare to regulate the fuel composition for automobiles, plus intensive

governmental research to help the motor industry come up with a "virtually pollution-free automobile within five years." But the proposal seems short on teeth.

Among the dangers that we hope Mr. Nixon has merely left for future messages on the environment is oil pollution—whether by offshore drilling, by leakage from tankers at sea or from hot pipes laid over the frozen tundra of Alaska. Pollution from jet aircraft is another menace in need of detailed attention, not to mention the supersonic transport plane, which is the government's own extravagant investment in air pollution.

President Nixon deserves praise for giving an unprecedented emphasis to the environmental needs of the country. But if the country is really to "make peace with nature," as he wisely counsels, he will have to demand for the purpose, in far greater quantities than he has yet suggested, the chlorophyll of good green cash.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Arab Terrorism in Munich

The despicable terrorist attack in Munich on passengers of the Israeli airline discredits the Arab cause, just as did earlier attacks in other European cities. This latest crime against innocent international air travelers deserves universal condemnation, especially by responsible Arab leaders.

It is no excuse that such desperate acts cannot be wholly prevented until effective steps are taken to deal with the problem that lies at the root of this particularly reprehensible brand of extremism—the problem of frustrated Palestinian nationalism. The end result of Arab failure to move decisively against the instigators and perpetrators of these assaults on defenseless planes, crews and passengers almost surely will be a retaliatory cut-off of commercial air traffic to and from the Arab nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Arafat's Moscow Visit

The Middle Eastern conflict has acquired a new dimension with Yasser Arafat's welcome in Moscow. The Soviet Union has, by this act, granted de facto recognition to the revolutionary Palestinian organizations struggling against Israel. The aim of the Soviet operation is threefold: (1) to counter the Chinese; (2) to win third-world favors; (3) to embarrass Washington. Moscow wants to play a trick on the Americans, who never took a position toward the political problem posed by the Palestinian movements.

As for Arafat, he expects a triple benefit from his visit to Moscow: (1) to gain admission to the international scene; (2) to prevent a peaceful solution to the conflict; (3) to obtain weapons. While asking for additional fighting means, Arafat also is pursuing a political goal: to demonstrate that the organizations under his leadership are the only genuine representatives of the Palestinians. In so doing, he intends to disparage the current Israeli efforts to create a "moderate" Palestinian state having strong ties with the Jewish state.

—From Franco-Sotr (Paris).

Arab Attack in Munich

Next to the incomprehensibly stupid brutality of the Arab "guerrilla" actions against Israeli air passengers, it is above all their senselessness that repels us.

They are the consequence of that unbridled hate that on the Arab side partially blocks any possibility for a sensible settlement. The attackers above all damage the reputation of Arabs themselves, who are everywhere trying to seek support for their interests in the Middle East conflict.

—From Morgenpost (West Berlin).

EEC Cost to Britain

The crux of the matter is that an automatic application of all the present rules of the (European Economic Community's) common agricultural policy will place an unfair burden on Britain, which must therefore ask for its particular circumstances to be recognized. The French may still raise obstacles, but since they themselves have temporarily opted out of the strict application of the agricultural policy, because of the devaluation of the franc, their argument will carry less weight.

Germany has also opted out, because of

the mark's revaluation, and so Britain will be on strong ground in demanding special consideration. The French and German exceptions are for limited periods only, and the negotiations will presumably turn on how long a transitional period Britain will be allowed, and whether there will be any permanent limitation on its direct contributions to the community's agricultural fund.

—From The Times (London).

Emerging Spain

Spain's steady emergence from international isolation and ostracism has gathered remarkable momentum since Gen. Franco designated Prince Juan Carlos as his successor and modernized his cabinet last year. No doubt some decrease in the harshness of the regime and prospects that this trend will continue, especially after the caudillo's departure, contribute to this. Immeasurably more important, however, are Spain's basic strategic importance—which is dramatically enhanced by the Middle East war and Russia's naval expansion—and its economic upsurge.

Negotiations for links between Spain and the Common Market are already in an advanced stage. It seems self-evident that full membership will follow soon, and that France will show favor to such a project and use its influence to remove the remaining scruples of the more puritan members. Spanish membership in NATO would be a logical corollary. This makes the Anglo-Spanish dispute over Gibraltar an anachronism.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Israeli Weapons

The Israelis know how to make their own weapons, and they have shown it. They are producing the world's most perfect machine gun, and selling it even to Germany. They have invented a flying bomb that is attracted by metals and corrects its aim. They have invented a rifle that can fire 600 shots a minute. We are sure that before long they will be producing a combat plane superior to those existing today. . . . Under the circumstances, a total arms embargo by the four big powers would mean that within six months the Arabs would not have one plane, one tank or anything else, and the Israelis would be perfectly armed.

—From Corriere Della Sera (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

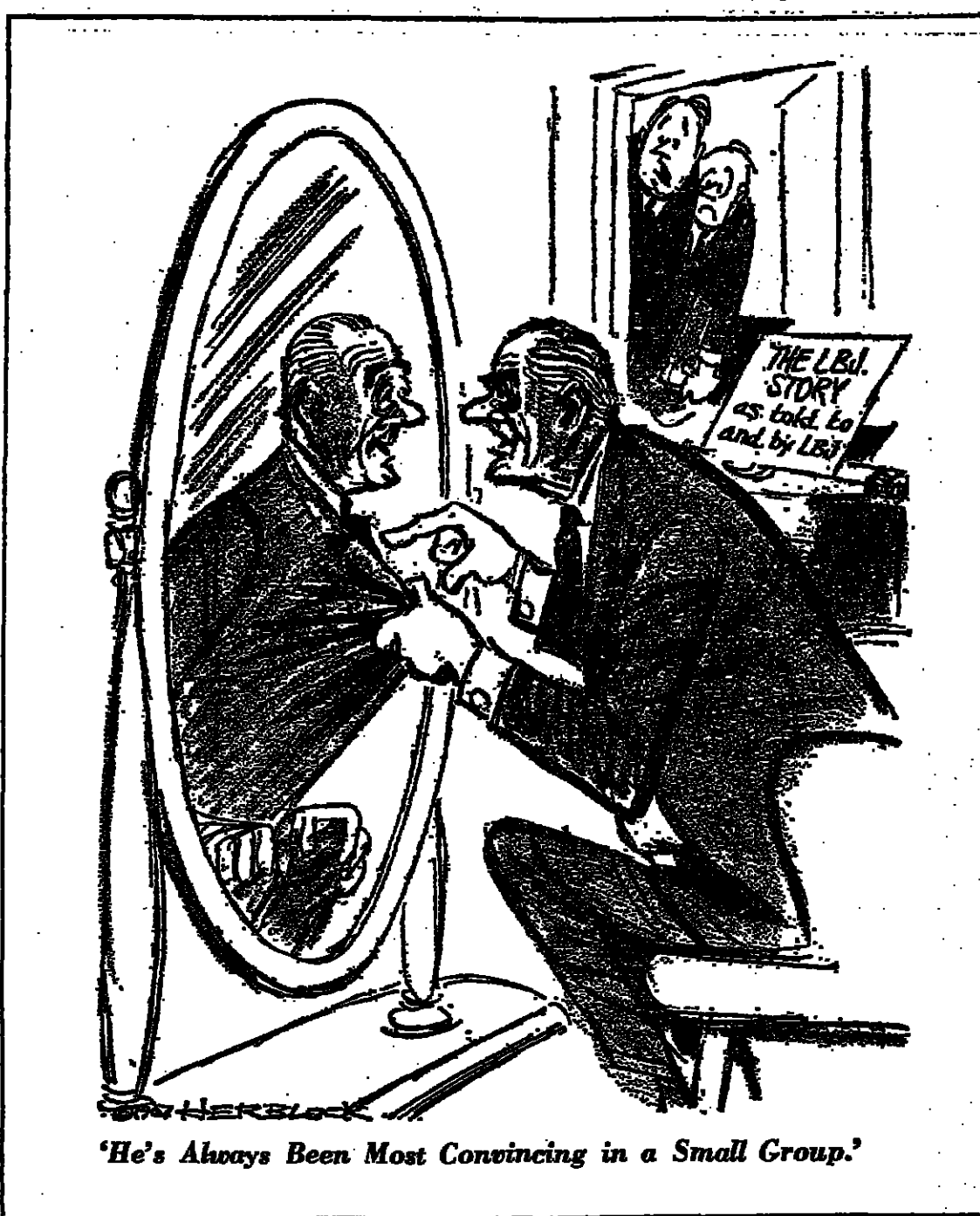
Feb. 12, 1895

VIENNA—The plans for building a net of electric railways for the city of Vienna are approaching completion. The new tramway company has lately made trials with motors worked by American accumulators, and now intends to give up working with horses altogether. The Vienna Town Council is busy with the plan of building a large net of electric lines which are intended to spread in eleven ways from the center of the town to its furthest suburbs.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 12, 1920

WASHINGTON—The Republican Publicity Association has issued a statement repudiating Herbert Hoover as a possible presidential candidate on that party's ticket. Hoover has already said that he was not a candidate and that no one was authorized to speak for him politically. Meanwhile, through the gift of a large sum of money by Mr. Hoover as American president of the Commission for Belgian Relief, a new university exists in Antwerp.



Russia's Mideast Headache

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The latest turn of events in the Middle East demonstrates for all the world to see that the Russians are on the hook there. Moscow has to pour good money after bad in order to sustain a dubious ally who is apt to go down with the whole Soviet stake anyway.

To keep up the pressure, moreover, the United States doesn't have to do miracles in Vietnam or play Super Tough Guy in arms control talks. Washington only has to do what comes easy—which is to keep Israel well armed.

The reason the Russians are in such trouble in the Middle East is precisely the reason the United States is in trouble in Vietnam. The Soviet Union, or rather a particular Soviet leadership, has allowed itself to become overcommitted—engaged in a game not worth the candle.

At bottom, the Middle East is not nearly as important to great-power politics as imagined by the geopoliticians who talk so portentously about the "crossroads of empire." Soviet security, virtually impervious to serious challenge from the Moslem lands, requires only that the Middle East be kept out of the hands of a hostile power.

Oil Interest

Even the economic stakes in the area are not big for the Soviet Union. While Russia and its Eastern European allies are going to be increasingly short of oil in the years to come, that interest, as a recent deal with the Shah of Iran shows, can best be served on a straight commercial basis.

Cheap shots, not vital security, promoted Russian involvement in the first place. Back in the 1950s, the Middle East was a keen place for embarrassing the West. By supporting Arab nationalists, the Russians challenged Britain and France directly, and imposed strains between them and the United States. The cost was relatively modest for the Communist world, and Moscow could share expenses with docile satellites. The Casaca, it should not be forgotten, paid for the original Communist arms deal with Col. Nasser in 1955.

Now all that is changed. The Russians themselves are being challenged by the Chinese. The Eastern European countries, strain-

ing for economic growth, are not ready to share burdens in the Mideast. And instead of enjoying the easy pickings of an encounter between dying colonialism and surging nationalism, the Russians now have to work the sticky ground of the fight between Israel and the Arab states.

The Israelis, unlike the British and French, feel they are fighting for their existence. Faced with that challenge, the Arab nationalists seem unable either to fight or to make peace. Their one resource has been to get into trouble, and then turn to the Soviet Union for help.

Syrian Pressure

The June war of 1967 was a supreme example. Trouble originally started between Israel and the most radical of the Arab states, Syria. Under Syrian pressure for help, the Russians inspired Col. Nasser to mount what was supposed to be a diversionary threat. But though it had been given massive Soviet support, the Egyptian Army collapsed when the Israelis stepped in.

At that time, the logical Soviet move would have been to cut losses. But the Russian leadership was too weak for that. When Nasser asked Moscow to pick up the tab for the 1967 defeat, the Russians agreed to rebuild his army.

A replay of that sequence was set in motion last summer when Nasser declared that he would wage a "war of attrition" against Israel. The Israelis have replied with a campaign against Gaza, and the air strikes around Cairo. With his regime in danger of foundering, Nasser went to Moscow for help last month.

The Russians were on the spot once again, and this time they showed it. In a feeble effort to start up the old anti-colonial game, Premier Alexei Kosygin sent a note to Washington, London and Paris asking the Western powers to muzzle the Israelis. When that gesture yielded no dividends, Moscow began sending still more supplies to the Egyptians. But the Russians are not sending the one thing that could really make a difference—the skilled pilots for which Nasser has done everything but advertise.

As that pattern of action—and inaction—indicates, the Russians have got in over their heads. While

the world is not altogether safe in those circumstances, neither is the situation all that dicey. The fact is that the Middle East represents a Soviet problem. The Russians will continue to be in a fix until they wind down their commitments.

In this situation, the United States does not have to intensify the pressure by new missile deployment or a hawkish stand in Vietnam. Neither does it make sense for Washington, Paris, or London to whore after the Arab states as possible alternatives to Soviet support. On the contrary, the American interest is to make it easy for the Russians to disengage, once Moscow is so disposed. Until then, the best thing for this country is to stay cool and keep up the military assistance to Israel that continues to put Russia over the barrel.

Bonn Rebuilding Bridges to Arabs

By Dan Morgan

BONN.—A West German decision to extend financial aid to Egypt to repair two Upper Nile bridges damaged by Israeli mines in 1968 has underlined the Bonn government's shift toward a more neutral Middle East policy and the waning of its special relationship with Israel.

The cautious moves toward a more "balanced" policy have been most evident since the coming to power of the Socialist-Liberal government in Germany under Chancellor Willy Brandt, and officials here say that the bridge-fixing was also bridge-building with the Arab lands.

While stressing repeatedly that Bonn will do nothing "at the cost of Israel," Brandt has declared that his government desires better relations with "all" Arab lands. And officials say this is his way of suggesting closer engagement with Egypt, Syria, Algeria and Saudi Arabia, which severed relations with Bonn in 1965 after Germany took up diplomatic ties with Israel.

There are strong commercial interests involved, particularly because Libya now supplies about 45 percent of West Germany's crude oil needs. But also motivating the development is Bonn's concern over widening Soviet political influence in the Middle East and the speed with which most Western countries are being excluded from oil-rich countries there.

Economic Bonds

For these reasons, the Brandt government is anxious to do all it can to preserve the contacts now available to it with Egypt, particularly the economic bonds forged in the last two decades and left surprisingly intact after the political break.

For its part, Egypt has hinted that the two countries could re-establish diplomatic relations. The new government here is reluctant to go this far, however, because of the timing, so soon after Cairo's recognition last summer of Communist East Germany.

The German aid on the bridge repairs was only one of several gestures toward the Cairo regime in the last few months.

Now under consideration in Bonn ministries, for instance, is another (the last was in 1967) "rescheduling" of Egyptian payments on debt from old capital aid and commercial loans. The Egyptians have been notoriously slow in repaying the loans.

But the damaging of the Nile bridges and its aftermath provides

Hanoi Plays It Cool The U.S. Withdrawal

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON.—Though guardedly in their public comments, the senior officials of the Nixon administration are now confident that North Vietnam is either unwilling or unable to disrupt the Nixon plan to withdraw most American ground combat forces over the next 18 months.

In fact, the major question pending during Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's current tour of the war zone is whether the rate of withdrawals can be increased from the current average of 12,000 a month.

Public optimism about the war is out of fashion in Washington. Mr. Nixon and his aides believe that the Johnson administration seriously undermined its credibility with a series of uncautious claims and predictions. They also feel that disturbing battlefield developments, such as the enemy Tet offensive two years ago, are more likely to injure support for the war effort if the public has been led to expect too much.

Policy makers here still regard the enemy forces as formidable and the forces of South Vietnam as vulnerable. They remain skeptical about the long-term ability of the Saigon government to cope with major military and political challenges and go out of their way to warn, as the Nixon did ten days ago, that North Vietnam risks severe retaliation if her troops "take advantage" of the American withdrawals.

Administration officials do not, however, expect the North Vietnamese to mount so severe a challenge as to make the continued gradual reduction of ground combat forces impossible. Some officials believe that Hanoi does not wish to impede the American withdrawal. Most are agreed that regardless of intent, Hanoi is, at present, not able to mount such an impending challenge.

Concern Over Delta

There is concern here about the five or six North Vietnamese regiments that have moved into the Mekong delta region around Chau Doc, about 100 miles west of Saigon on the Cambodian border. Two unimproved South Vietnamese divisions defend that area, and a well-planned offensive, which some officials here expect before the summer rains, could test them severely.

The principal motives for such an attack, the administration believes, would be the desire to give new hope to Viet Cong organizers in the delta villages, to undermine Saigon's confidence in its forces and perhaps to encourage further political challenges of President Nguyen Van Thieu's government.

But the main American mission in such a battle would be air support, especially through massive, and often indiscriminate, poundings by the giant B-52s. Even a mediocre South Vietnamese performance, officials say, is not

likely to alter the present plan for troop reduction. The continuing infiltration of North Vietnamese troops into South Vietnam is also causing concern among administration officials. The rate last week is said to have matched the high rate of this time a year ago.

But the total infiltration over the last year, as Mr. Nixon remarked at his news conference on Jan. 30, "is still not of a size to provide what we believe is the capability the enemy would need to mount and sustain a prolonged offensive beyond that which we are going to contain."

Drop in Troop Quality

The confidence implied by comment, officials say, encompasses continued American withdrawal as well as continued enemy infiltration. But the latest report sent southward by Hanoi on the troops sent into battle in past years. Once in South Vietnam, Northerners are said to find going much more difficult because of the diminished effectiveness of the Viet Cong organization.

Without major help from the Viet Cong, the Northerners must rely on their own long supply lines, officials say. Without help from the Viet Cong in dealing with the local population, they add, the Northerners also rely on more conventional military tactics, which make them vulnerable to American air and artillery. Most analysts here believe Hanoi is rebuilding its army in the South to encourage the reeling of the Viet Cong organization for political and military reasons after most American combat forces are gone.

As long as Hanoi hopes for revival of the guerrillas, to anything approaching their former strength, the North Vietnamese are expected to restrain their own and let the Americans do without significant challenge.

But the latest estimates before President Nixon also are for one paradoxical conclusion: If the North Vietnamese find it impossible to rebuild the Viet Cong "infrastructure," as they may find it necessary for psychological and political reasons, to risk even heavy casualties by mounting some conventional military assault while American combat forces remain in South Vietnam.

Such assaults, as well as general capacity and stability of the Saigon government, may influence the rate at which administration officials withdraw the air, artillery and logistic support troops—perhaps more than 200,000—will still be stationed in Vietnam in mid-1971.

The hope here is to withdraw most of these forces before 1972 presidential election, but plans for their withdrawal are yet firmly drawn.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman: John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman: Katherine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald

Editor: Murray M. Weiss

George W. Eaton, Managing Editor; Ray Turner, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21, Rue de la Harpe, Paris-6e, Tel.: 222-22-01; Telex: 32000; Cable: Herald, Paris.

Subscription rates: 1970 International Herald Tribune, \$12.00 per year in advance, including postage and handling charges. Single copies, 50c.

Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thompson

Le Directeur de la rédaction: Walter M. Thompson

Le Directeur de la circulation: Walter M. Thompson

Le Directeur de la publicité: Walter M. Thompson

Le Directeur de la distribution: Walter M. Thompson

Le Directeur de la gestion: Walter M. Thompson

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Three Foreigners Get a Year or Moscow Leaflet Protests

By James F. Clarity

SCOW, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Three young activists, two Italians and a Belgian, were sentenced today to a year in a Soviet labor camp for staging public protests in front of Soviet political headquarters.

The sentences, imposed after a trial in a Moscow district court, were identical to those received by a young Norwegian demonstrator in Leningrad last week. During the trial, a man for the court told the defendants in a corridor that the sentences were intended "as a warning to people who wish to repeat such actions."

German Artist Erich Heckel Dead at 86

ERLEN, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Erich Heckel, the German Expressionist painter, died after a long illness at a hospital in Radolfzell, Constance, on Jan. 27.

Heckel, often called the "father of Expressionism," was one of the leading artists of the Die Brücke movement. He was born in 1883 in the village of Erlen, near Constance.

Heckel, the school's most prominent representative, summed up the Brücke philosophy in the words: "To us the world counted most—all paths lead to us."

Heckel concentrated on the human aspects in art rather than on social themes. His style was often described as "crude and hard but not compromising in favor of basic principle."

Ex-Duchess of Argyll
NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Louise Claws Thompson, 66, former Duchess of Argyll, died today in her sleep at her home in Pinebeck, N.Y.

Mrs. Thompson was married three times to men of high social position in Britain and the United States.

Her first husband, Ian Campbell, Duke of Argyll, was a member of the House of Commons. In 1955, a year after her divorce from the duke, she married Robert Livingston Thompson, an American investment banker.

Lester Stofen
JOLLA, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP).—Lester Stofen, 58, former Wimbledon tennis champion, died of a rare liver ailment today.

Gen. Italo Gariboldi
ROME, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Retired Gen. Italo Gariboldi, 91, who commanded Italian troops in North Africa and Russia during World War II, died here yesterday, reportedly of a heart ailment.

Jacker Leaves Spain
to Give Self Up in U.S.
ADRID, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—A Spanish man who has admitted killing an airline pilot two years ago left today for New York where he intends to give himself up and face justice.

U.S. Embassy spokesman said that Lawrence M. Rhodes, 47, of St. Petersburg, Fla., had not been arrested and was going back to his free will. Mr. Rhodes said today that he wanted to give himself up because he was "tired of running."



HAPPY HUNTING CROWN—Hans Hass lets success go to his head as he displays his catch of crawfish at Cheviot Beach, Portsea, in Australia. Mr. Hass is in the area to make a film on the disappearance of former Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt, who never returned from a swim off Cheviot Beach in December, 1967.

Anti-Pollution Conference

Sweden May Ban Cars From City Centers

By Eric Pace

STRASBOURG, France, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Swedish authorities, having already taken strict measures against air pollution, are thinking of banning private cars from the downtown areas in Stockholm and other cities.

"It might become necessary to stop vehicular traffic in the centers of towns with more than 100,000 people," said Valfrid Paulsson, director general of Sweden's National Environment Protection Board.

Mr. Paulsson was interviewed here at the Council of Europe's headquarters, where he has been attending the council's conference on conservation in Europe.

Sweden has one of the world's most aggressive programs to combat air pollution. A principal cause of pollution in Sweden, as in the United States, is increasing automobile traffic, one of the subjects studied in the council report that was the basis of today's session.

Sweden's national government has already taken a variety of pollution-control measures along the lines set out yesterday in President Nixon's special message to the Congress.

Nixon Praised

Another member of the Swedish delegation here, Prof. Arne Engstrom, praised Mr. Nixon's proposals, saying, "They show he knows where things must be done."

As reported here, however, the proposals did not call for abolishing private traffic in downtown areas, as has already been done on a small scale in Sweden.

Going further, the Swedish government noted the "desirability" of "completely car-free municipal sectors" in a detailed report submitted to the council. It said "the increase in traffic intensity that is to be expected entails the risk that the exhaust-gas situation may become worse" despite other anti-pollution measures.

Experts on the Swedish delegation said they feel rising air pollution in New York City will sooner or later oblige the authorities there to ban private traffic in some heavily traveled streets, turning them into pedestrian zones.

Diabetes Linked
To Miscarriages
By Madrid Doctor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP).—Undetected diabetes is one of the most serious causes of stillbirths and miscarriages, a Spanish gynecologist says.

An autopsy of the dead fetus, performed in only about 50 percent of such cases in the United States, often will reveal diabetes in the mother, Dr. Jose Botella-Llusia said in an interview yesterday.

"The treatment of the diabetic mother is not difficult," Dr. Botella-Llusia said. The problem, he said, is recognizing diabetes in persons who have not developed the disease's symptoms.

Dr. Botella-Llusia, rector of the University of Madrid and chairman of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Assembly of Southern California.

British Free 11
Welsh Protesters

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Singing in a courtroom threatens the foundations of British society but it doesn't require a three-month jail sentence, London's highest appeal judge ruled today.

So he freed students and told them to keep their times to themselves for a year.

The students were jailed a week ago for contempt after they broke into a High Court hearing and began singing "We Shall Overcome" in Welsh before the baffled judge, Sir Frederick Lawton.

Sir Frederick had them arrested and gave them three-month sentences. In all, 23 Welsh students joined this sing-in, part of a campaign to preserve the Welsh language against encroachment by English.

They were protesting the jailing of a Welsh folk-singer who was caught sneaking paint on English-language road signs.

Socialists List Conditions for Role in Italy

Demands on Coalition
Given to Saragat

ROME, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The Socialists laid down their conditions tonight for membership in a center-left coalition to end Italy's 51st government crisis since the fall of fascism in 1943.

Socialist spokesman Antonio Giolitti discussed his party's conditions for cooperation with Christian Democrats, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans during one of a series of talks President Giuseppe Saragat held today with political leaders.

Mr. Giolitti told reporters he stressed the need to agree on calling meetings of electoral committees to set up regional governments, on amnesties for workers who took part in sometimes violent strikes that led to higher pay for five million Italians last fall, and on "concrete acts" and not words on laws to protect workers and to guarantee the benefits won for them by their unions.

Tomorrow Mr. Saragat is expected to ask outgoing Premier Mariano Rumor to try to form a four-party center-left coalition government. The main difficulty Mr. Rumor would face is caused by deep splits between the two Socialist parties. Those splits brought down a previous coalition headed by Mr. Rumor last year.

Mr. Saragat met today, among others, Communist parliamentary leader Pietro Ingrao and Communist Sen. Edoardo Bernini.

"We told the president of our determined opposition to a four-party center-left government," Mr. Ingrao said afterward. He said such a government would be in conflict with worker demands for social and political reform.

Pope Warns Italians Against Unilateral Civil Divorce Law

ROME, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI, noting the 41st anniversary today of the signing of the Lateran Treaty and the Concordat between Italy and the Holy See, said the Vatican accepted the need for a jointly negotiated revision of some parts of the 1929 agreement.

He warned visitors at a general audience in St. Peter's Basilica, however, that any unilateral Italian law legalizing divorce—approved by the Chamber of Deputies in November, 1969 and now pending in Senate committee—would "wound" church-state harmony.

The pontiff stuck to a long-standing Vatican interpretation of Article 34 of the Concordat which gave civil effect to religious marriages in Italy. According to him, the provision was adopted "to surround Christian marriage with stable guarantees."

Different Interpretation
Italian legislators in the constitutional committees of both houses of parliament have interpreted the clause differently, deciding that the pending limited divorce bill in no way contravenes the constitution and its acceptance of the Concordat as law. Those favoring divorce here maintain the Concordat is silent on the nullification of civil marriages, only empowering Catholic priests to act as civil officials—as they do in the United States, for instance—when performing marriages.

Pope Paul's reference to a negotiated revision undertaken with common labor and common accord of those norms of the Concordat which would appear to be no longer in harmony with the new situation is thought to refer to such problems as obligatory Catholic instruction in Italian schools, to exemption of Italian priests from the draft and to treaty language referring to Fascist and monarchic institutions in Italy.

The Concordat has already been revised five times, and a government-appointed committee of Italian jurists submitted its 200-page report on further changes to the minister of justice last November. The committee was formed in October, 1963, a year after the Italian parliament voted to push for unspecified revisions. No formal negotiations with the Vatican on the subject have yet been announced.

France and Spain
Note Satisfaction
With Their Ties

PARIS, Feb. 11 (AP).—France and Spain noted with satisfaction today the development of relations between the two countries, as Gregorio Lopez Bravo, the first Spanish Foreign Minister to pay an official visit to France since the Spanish Civil War, prepared to return home.

In a joint communiqué, the two sides said that "in a spirit of friendship" they had decided "to pursue and develop collaboration between the two countries."

The centerpiece of this collaboration was the signature yesterday of a contract to sell Spain 30 Mirage warplanes as well as spare parts and supporting equipment. The value of the deal was estimated at \$80 million.

In the background of the discussions was the Spanish effort to strengthen its links with the Common Market.

"The two countries," the communiqué said, "reaffirmed their common will to continue to intensify the relations between Spain and the Common Market."

Dutch Starfighter Crash
DORUM, West Germany, Feb. 11 (UPI).—A Dutch Air Force F-104 Starfighter crashed into a field near Dorum Monday, killing its pilot.

Starting March 19, daily to New York: The Roomier 747.

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And because we have our own Customs facilities, you will avoid the crush at the International Arrivals Building where every other international airline must deposit its passengers.

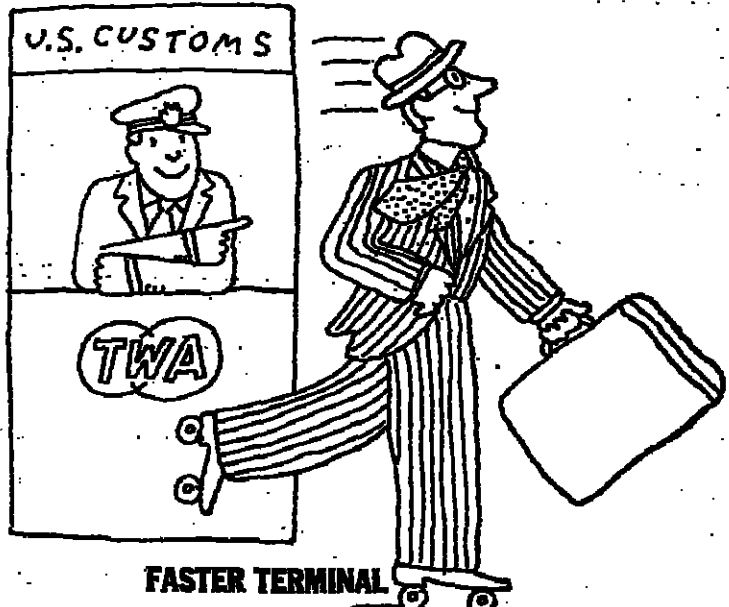
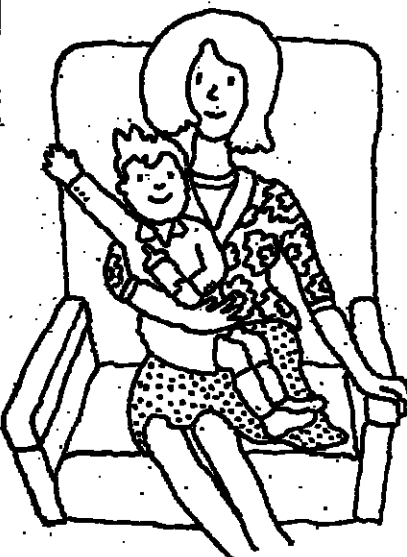
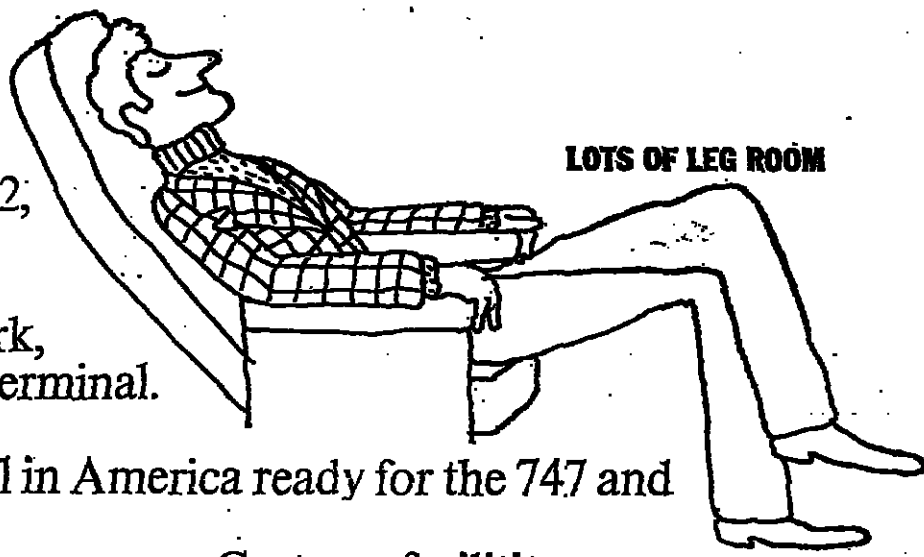
On February 25, TWA becomes the first airline to fly the 747 across the United States.

And TWA's daily transatlantic 747 service starts March 19, London to New York, at noon. Service from other cities and additional London flights begin soon (see inset). Take TWA. The roomier 747.

Paris-New York	April 4	Rome-New York	June 6
London-New York	April 11	Madrid-New York	June 16
(2nd daily)	April 27	Lisbon-New York	June 16
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Dining Out in Paris

Debated, Underrated Restaurant

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Chez les Anges is a perennial bone of contention between the Guide Michelin and its readers. Almost to a man, food lovers find its lonely little star one of Michelin's worst understatements.

The owner, Armand Monassier, is a vigorous man of 48 with completely gray hair. He does everything with intensity, and yet he has touches of surprising restraint.

He does all the buying for Chez les Anges (frequently with his relative, Martin Cantegrit of Le Récamier) and, despite the remarkable quality of the produce he selects, he cannot stand to eat the marvelous oysters, scallops or liver he serves in his restaurant.

That is his problem. After tasting the enormous, firmly fresh and utterly succulent

scallops he serves, à la provençale with either garlic or shallots, it's hard to believe that Mr. Monassier wants nothing to do with them.

What does send him into understandable rapture is his superb omelette aux truffes, a perfectly light omelet, its running heart stuffed with diced fresh truffles, topped with slices of yet more truffles and swimming in a sauce composed of chicken stock and port.

The Chef

But this is giving too much credit to Mr. Monassier, for he has a wonderful chef, René Maccabias, who has 42 years of experience to his credit. Mr. Maccabias is a small man who also has gray hair and who cedes nothing in intensity to Mr. Monassier.

They both worked at La Bourgoigne when Mr. Monassier was associated with his brother Robert, and they have been together since Armand decided to set up his own restaurant.

The cook is certainly responsible for how the délicieuses sur couteau (snipe on toast) turn out, but it is Mr. Monassier who sets the tone of his restaurant. It is as Burgundian as he is — he has vineyards at Rully and Mareuilly, just below the Côte de Beaune.

Burgundian restaurants boast the same traditional dishes such as *œufs en meurette* (eggs poached in red wine) but few come anywhere near giving them the delicacy that Chez les Anges achieves. It can probably be safely added that none of them can come up with a better Rully than Mr. Monassier himself grows, vinifies

and generally tends with the loving care of a worried mother hen.

This magnificent white wine is used in the sauces accompanying deliciously fresh sole, turbot or *loup* (Mediterranean sea bass, called *bar* when from the Atlantic) and naturally makes the perfect accompaniment to these dishes. It is equally good with the unbelievably delicate *foie gras*.

There are other marvels in Mr. Monassier's cellar. Despite strong Burgundian chauvinism, he is well stocked with good Bordeaux, but his face almost glows with pleasure when he can bring out the likes of a 1962 Beaune Clos des Pèves or 1961 Bonnes-Mares. Even his young 1966 Charnes-Chamberlain has a beautiful aroma, provided that it is ordered and opened at the very beginning of the meal to allow the air to bring it out.

Mr. Monassier is, in fact, so enamored of his wine-growing activities that he may give up his restaurant in a few years to devote full time to viticulture.

Should one deplore his possible departure from Chez les Anges, or rather, be delighted at the prospect of the wines he will be producing? An impossible choice, but Michelin notwithstanding, whatever he does will be worth more like two-and-a-half stars than one.

Chez les Anges, 64 Boulevard de La Tour-Maubourg, Paris 7e. Be sure to telephone (705-88-85) for reservations. Closed Mondays. Forty to fifty francs (\$7.25-\$9.10), everything included, although it is easy to spend more.



Armand Monassier selects fresh sea bass for Chez les Anges.

Yale Works on the Translation Gap

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK (NYT).—A long-range project to publish modern English translations of neglected but important French novels for the general reader has been undertaken by Prof. Henry Peyre, Sterling professor of French at Yale.

The first book in the series, Emile Zola's "The Sin of Father Mouret," has just been issued by Prentice-Hall for \$9.95 in what it calls "The New Library of French Classics." Other volumes to be published this year are "Axe" by Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, "Béatrix" by Honoré de Balzac and "Le Vésuve" by Emmanuel Robles.

"So many great French novels are available to Americans either in out-of-date translations, or in wretched ones, that it seemed important to provide readers with something they can enjoy," the 39-year-old, Paris-born scholar said in an interview.

"Moreover," he went on, "an astonishing number of excellent novels and short stories have never been translated at all—Prosper Mérimée's 'Tango' and Victor Hugo's 'Bug Jargal,' for instance."

But what really distresses Dr. Peyre is that American professors and teachers of literature have circumscribed readers' knowledge of many French writers by stressing only one or two of their works.

Limited Knowledge

"Just think," he said, gesturing with both hands, "Balzac is largely known by 'Eugenie Grandet,' 'Cousine Bette,' 'Père Goriot,' and Zola is associated almost entirely with 'Nana,' 'Germinal' and 'L'Assommoir.' It

is as if they never wrote anything else."

Dr. Peyre said he was, initially at least, selecting books for translation that would give a broader picture of eminent writers, and thus enhance the appreciation of them.

At the same time, he continued, he wants to introduce authors not so widely known, such as Paul Bourget, whose "Cruelle Enigme" springs from an encounter with Marcel Proust; Crébillon fils, the erudite, Barbey d'Aurevilly, who wrote "Un Prêtre Marié," and George Sand, whose "Lélia" is virtually unread these days.

Too Pedantic?

The most difficult problem he faces, Dr. Peyre remarked, is in getting good translations. "Most French is badly, terribly badly translated," he asserted. "It's just inaccurate or too pedantic."

Dr. Peyre said that he had searched out translators who could render the books in accurate yet lively English. "Fortunately, I have a lot of former students who are quite good

Broadway Drama On Life of Colette

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—"Colette," a play about the French novelist, will be presented here in April with the title role played by Zoe Caldwell, the Australian actress who played the lead in "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie" on Broadway two years ago.

The play, told in Colette's own words, has been assembled by Eleanor Jones and will be produced by Cheryl Crawford. The play will cover the novelist's life from the age of 14 to her death in Paris in 1934.

translators," he said, "and I also keep my eyes open for others who have a sense of flair for lively writing."

Already translated for his project, but not yet scheduled for publication, are "Le Paysan de Paris" by Louis Aragon, "L'Ingrat" by Jules Verne, and "L'Age Ingrat" by José Cabanis.

For Special Letters: Gold Stamps

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Hoarding gold and collecting stamps can be done in one single operation. Quite simply too—with gold stamps.

These aren't just stamps with a gold finish but stamps with an actual gold content. If melted down, 47 of them will give you one ounce of solid gold, according to a Paris firm that makes them, the Société Pierre Mariotte.

Strictly speaking, the gold stamp idea isn't new. Switzerland used gold powder in stamp-making as far back as 1862. Several countries, including Greece and the Netherlands, have also used gold to appeal to draw attention to stamp issues. England put out for the Tonga monarchy, 13 very pretty gold stamps in 1963. Now, in France, the Société Pierre Mariotte is making them for a group of African countries.

The stamps are not, as might be believed, curiosity items. They are regular postal stamps to be used on letters, as ordinary stamps. Because of their price (\$4 is minimum in the Mariotte production) they can be used for special occasions such as sending documents or heavy, transatlantic letters.

"We start with 24-karat gold

Duke of Bedford's Plans For Safari Land in England

By Nadeane Walker

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Duke of Bedford has made a new million-pound bid in the state of nature.

That's what it's costing him, with his Chippendale circus partners, to turn his family seat, Woburn Abbey, into a wild-animal kingdom, which he says "will become a leading reserve known throughout the world for the conservation of wildlife."

The idea is that after the duke throws open his Bedfordshire reserve on May 17 (Whit Sunday), nobody need fly off to Africa to go on safari. Putting the duke one up on Longfist and its lions, already a popular tourist attraction, will be herds of white or square-lipped rhinoceroses, monkeys and baboons, giraffes, elephants, zebras, antelopes and lions and cheetahs, the latter two predators in their own separate area.

Announcing plans for the reserve as part of European conservation year, the Duke of Bedford says he expects his "Animal Kingdom" to attract 10,000 visitors a day.

In the heart of the 350-acre safari land will be a restaurant seating 500, "overlooking the animals at pasture." Another feature is a "jungle cabin lift," which will whisk visitors over a mile and a half of English park to Drakeloe Lake, to board

safari boats plying among hipopotamuses and sea lions in Chippendale Island.

There will be ten miles of safari track in Woburn Park, and visitors will be allowed to stop and photograph or picnic. All this is just phase one. Under phase two, he proposes to add an African village "with authentic treasures, huts and traditional relics brought back from the remote tribal villages of Africa," an elephant reserve, tiger reserve, African snake farm, bird sanctuary and "zoo."

The duke admits his elephants are "only babies at present," but they'll grow to a height of 11 feet and weight of 4 tons, he says hopefully. He's counting on the "prolific breeding habits" of his dozen zebras, and rhinos have failed, he hopes, to succeed in breeding cheetahs from a group he has imported from South-West Africa. Among his antelope will be oryx, kudu, eland and wildebeest.

His white rhino herd (they're not white, but slate-gray, it seems) is supposed to be the biggest anywhere outside South African reserves.

And if the duke's 40 lions admittedly didn't, for the most part, come from Africa, they've all been selected as "magnificent specimens."

17 Opera Groups to Join Forces Against the Money Problem

WASHINGTON (WP).—Operating on the theory that a problem shared may be one more easily solved, some 17 American and Canadian opera companies propose to join forces to deal with one they all share: a shortage of money.

Where to find money and how

to pool financial resources, in the face of increasingly high production costs, was the subject of an opera directors' conference in Seattle last week.

At the conclusion, a committee of eight opera directors was formed to follow up on the ideas discussed: that American and Canadian opera companies cooperate to raise money and also to save it by joint productions and the exchange of costumes and scenery.

Glynn Ross, general director of the Seattle Opera Association who organized the conference, said that if a group of opera companies jointly agrees to finance the same production it can cut costs considerably.

Mr. Ross said that his own company is involved with four others in a production of "The Tales of Hoffmann."

"The agreement is that we share the cost of costumes

Wild West Rodeo Returning to Europe

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—An American rodeo is coming to Europe for the first time since Buffalo Bill Cody brought his Wild West show to the Continent in 1898.

More than 100 American cowboys and cowgirls, 16 Sioux Indians and 302 horses, Brahman bulls and cattle will take part in the show, which opens Feb. 23 in Milan. Performances are scheduled in 30 other European cities.

The cowboys will compete for \$100,000 in prize money during the tour.

FASHION OPENINGS IN PARIS

(Invitation cards generally required)

COUTURIERS NOW SHOWING

BALMAIN, 44 Rue François-Ier. Daily except Saturday: 3 p.m.
CAVAYE, 6 R. St. Ch.-Elysee, 3 p.m.
EKTOR, 4 Rue Cambon, 3:30 p.m.
Guy LAROCHE, 29 Avenue Montaigne. Daily at 3 p.m.
IRENE DANA, 6 R. Chamblay, 3 p.m.
JEAN HERCET, 98-100 Fg. St-Honore, J. FATOU, 17 St-Florentin, 3:30 p.m.
M. de RAUCH, 37 R. J.-Goujon, 3 p.m.
MOLINEUX, 5 R. Royale, 3:30 p.m.
FED LAPIER, 37A F.-ler-de-Serbie, 3 p.m.
TOURNETTE, 24 Av. Matignon, 3:30 p.m.
Philippe VENET, 62 Rue François-Ier.

CORSETS

J. BERLE, 14 R. Clement-Marot.

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CATHERINE J. GILBERT, 28 Rue François-Ier, 3:30-7:30 by appointment.

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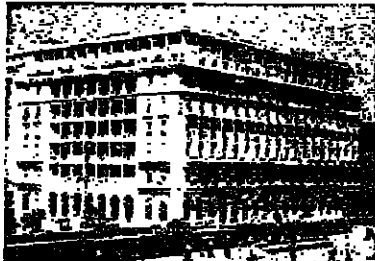
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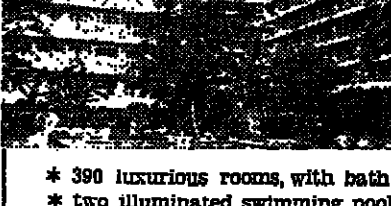
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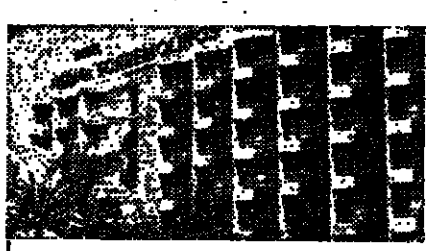
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Also watch for a new feature for special conference facilities
on April 16 and September 17.

Chances for Recession Strong, Fed Bank Finds

By H. Erich Heinemann

GO. Feb. 11 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Bank said today that "we are to avoid a recession by shifting to a rapid monetary expansion would be lost against inflation," he added.

Mr. Andersen told the American Bankers Association he based his opinion on the definition of recession as two successive quarters of zero or negative growth.

Mr. Andersen said the St. Louis Fed will be required to reduce the rate of price increase to below 2.5 percent of the last year's level.

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Former Nixon Law Firm Involved Foreign Loan Use Raises U.S. Eyebrows

By Donald M. Rothberg

WASHINGTON (AP).—A team of Wall Street corporate lawyers, including a former law partner of President Nixon, recently performed a financial operation that has government officials re-examining federal regulations and some members of Congress considering revising them.

The team stitched together a complex deal based on a \$40 million Swiss bank loan. But the patient—New York-based conglomerate Liquidation Industries—was not the only one involved.

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Pan Am Reports Loss Of \$25.3 Million in '69

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).

Pan American World Airways Inc. today reported a \$25.3 million loss for 1969 and projected a loss of 3,000 employees by the end of 1970 in an effort to return the carrier to profitability.

Najeeb Halaby, Pan Am president, said more would be laid off if it were to turn the company around. "Our hope is to get a lot more out of our employees," he added.

Mr. Halaby said the principal reasons for the 1969 loss were increased labor costs and competition from other carriers.

"Pan American was at a serious disadvantage with Trans World Airlines and Northeast," both of which have large domestic routes to feed their international routes, Mr. Halaby said at a news conference. Pan Am has no domestic routes.

The company may try to improve its route structure by acquisition and has had many discussions with other carriers, he added, but Pan Am is "not about to announce anything" at this time.

The air carrier in 1969 had net income of \$49.3 million, or \$1.46 a share.

Revenues in 1969 rose 0.9 percent to \$1.05 billion from \$1.04 billion a year earlier.

Pan Am's fourth-quarter loss was \$6.5 million, compared with a profit of \$9.7 million, or 29 cents a share, a year earlier.

Mr. Halaby said labor settlements increased the carrier's payroll last year by \$30 million.

This competition for the "company dollar" lost us business," he added, noting that Pan Am last year came in second to TWA—on the transatlantic route for the first time.

Pan Am's loss had been predicted last month by a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, but was not confirmed until today by Pan Am.

Mr. Halaby said competition from outside the company fell into several categories, one of which was the "incredible inroads" of the supplemental or non-scheduled airlines.

"They carried a record million passengers over the North Atlantic in 1969," he added, calling these airlines "a serious and improper competition."

Another was foreign flag carriers, many of which restrict U.S. airlines from flying into their airports, thus saving the business for their own domestic airlines, he added. For instance, he said Aer Lingus "locks the door to Dublin."

Mr. Halaby said other problems affecting the carrier's earnings were higher interest rates, general high costs, and declining fares.

Chrysler Corp. Slashes Dividend

DETROIT, Feb. 11 (Reuters).

Chrysler Corp. said today it will reduce its quarterly dividend to 15 cents from 50 cents a share, payable March 12.

Spokesmen for the company said they had no further comment on the dividend information.

Chrysler previously reported preliminary 1969 earnings of \$1.87 a share, down from \$6.23 a share in 1968.

The company had a \$4.4 million loss in the fourth quarter of 1969.

True or not, the rumors triggered a heavy buying wave in the final hour of trading. Prices, which had been down in the morning, began to firm in the early afternoon, then took off in the final hour.

Volume in that period soared to 4.09 million shares against 1.80 million shares in the same period a day earlier and raised total turnover to 12.36 million shares against 10.11 million shares yesterday.

At 12:30 p.m., the Dow average was down 2.04 points, at 744.59, less than a point above the year's closing of 744.06. It was up 0.53 point by 2 p.m., then added 10.17 points in the final hour.

Actively traded stocks failed to reflect this buoyancy, partly because of the pressure of large-block trades early in the session. Ten of the 15 most-active stocks declined, four rose and one—Occidental Petroleum—was unchanged.

Parke, Davis, the most-active stock, with volume of 304,200 shares, fell 1 3/8, to 28 7/8. Most of its turnover moved on a block of 170,000 shares that was handled on both sides by Salomon Brothers & Co.

The same firm also handled both sides of a 134,800-share block of Southern California Edison, which closed at 26, off 1 1/8; and 75,000 shares of Dow Chemical, which finished at 65 1/4, down 1 1/4.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. did both sides of a 114,100-share block of Phillips Petroleum, which closed at 21, down 1/2.

January sales were 1 percent above the same month a year ago. In another report, the Agriculture Department forecast a rise of between 2.5 and 4 percent in retail food prices this year. This would be a little less than the 5.2 percent increase in 1969.

Mr. Halaby said Pan Am's return to profitability was based on the success of the Boeing-747 jumbo jet which went into service last month. Although cost data for the jumbo jet operations were not available, Mr. Halaby said the flights were profitable thus far.

American Airlines, on the other hand, showed an 8.5 percent profit gain in the year, to \$38.47 million, \$1.90 a share, from \$35.46 million, \$1.75 a share, in 1968. Revenue jumped to \$1.03 billion from \$957.2 million.

In the fourth quarter, the company said, earnings totaled \$12.99 million, compared with a \$945,000 loss in the 1968 period.

Spirited Rally Erases Early Stock Losses

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).

Spurred by rumors of imminent reductions in key interest rates, prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied sharply in heavy trading late today.

In the process, the Dow Jones industrial average survived a test of its previous low for the year and closed with a sturdy gain of 10.17 to close at 757.33.

The rumors, which began circulating shortly before 2 p.m., suggested either a cut in the Federal Reserve's discount rate or in the prime rates of major banks.

Spokesmen for leading banks here described the rumors as unfounded, contending that no changes were likely in the near future.

Other Wall Street sources observed that the rumors might have developed from two published reports that the Fed might move toward easier credit within a month, following completion of a major financing by the Treasury.

Late Rally
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Retail Sales Rates in U.S. Leveling Off

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT).

U.S. retail sales continued slow in January, with a 1 percent drop from December, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The preliminary estimate put seasonally adjusted retail sales in January at \$29.13 billion compared with \$29.43 billion in December and \$29.47 billion in November.

It is now entirely clear that retail sales have been essentially flat since last April. The variation had been a high of \$29.6 billion and a low of \$28.1 billion.

With prices rising steadily all through that period, it is apparent that the physical volume of sales has gradually declined.

The report put durable goods sales in January at \$8.54 billion, down substantially from \$9.28 billion in December. Nondurables rose a little, to \$20.59 billion in January from \$20.15 billion in December, all on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

January sales were 1 percent above the same month a year ago. In another report, the Agriculture Department forecast a rise of between 2.5 and 4 percent in retail food prices this year. This would be a little less than the 5.2 percent increase in 1969.

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In the fourth quarter, the company said, earnings totaled \$12.99 million, compared with a \$945,000 loss in the 1968 period.

Texttron Inc. (Reuters).—Texttron Inc. reported today an 8 percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings, which helped cut its gain for the year to 0.2 percent.

A company spokesman, however, said that despite the uncertainties in the U.S. financial climate, the firm should show growth in profits in 1970. The fourth-quarter dip was attributed to a general slowing in the economy.

Earnings for the year rose to \$1.05 billion from \$1.04 billion a year earlier.

Pan Am's fourth-quarter loss was \$6.5 million, compared with a profit of \$9.7 million, or 29 cents a share, a year earlier.

Mr. Halaby said labor settlements increased the carrier's payroll last year by \$30 million.

This competition for the "company dollar" lost us business," he added, noting that Pan Am last year came in second to TWA—on the transatlantic route for the first time.

Price Policy Set by Canada, Businessmen

By Gerald Waring

OTTAWA, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Two days of eyeball-to-eyeball sessions between the Canadian government and industrial leaders on voluntary price restraints to curb inflation ended yesterday in a substantial measure of agreement.

In general, the agreement is that where higher prices are needed in 1970 to cover higher costs, industry will be willing to hold the increases below the amount required to cover cost increases based on a normal volume of production and sales.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau told the businessmen that "our major effort" must be to hold back price and income increases. He had asked publicly in January that if voluntary restraint failed, the government would be forced to impose even heavier fiscal and monetary restraints on the already squeezed economy.

Agreement on the principle that price increases should be held within cost increases is less severe than the government's Prices and Incomes Commission demanded when the conference opened. The opening bid was for agreement that price increases be held substantially below cost increases, so that profits would be reduced and it would be evident to the whole country, and especially to the labor unions, that industry was making a contribution that hurt.

The commission now proposes to make similar demands on organized labor.

The agreement that "domestic price criteria should not be applied to goods traded mainly in export markets" could result in a two-price system for such major export items as newsprint, copper, nickel and other non-ferrous minerals.

There is little question that foreign investment in the U.S. now is growing rapidly. New direct investment in 1968 totaled \$426 million, up from \$135 million the year before, it said.

Among the foreign concerns making major moves into U.S. markets recently, it notes, have been Pechnine Aluminum of France; AKZO, Holland's big textile and chemical combine, and Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik, the West German chemical company.

GM's Vauxhall Reports Loss of Almost \$5 Million

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UPI).

Vauxhall Motors, the General Motors subsidiary in Britain, today reported a loss of almost \$5 million in 1969, the worst financial year in its history.

It was the company's second loss since 1959 and Vauxhall chairman David Hegland blamed punitive restrictions on home market auto sales and long plant closings down to labor disputes. He called for curbs on domestic sales to be lifted.

Export sales of 120,000 vehicles brought in \$196.4 million, a new high.

Gross profit before interest payments and taxation was \$3.84 million compared with \$2.8 million the previous year. The small pre-tax profit in 1969 resulted in a net loss of \$4.93 million against a net profit of \$12.72 million the previous year.

French Trade Surplus Reported for January
PARIS, Feb. 11.—France reported today that last month's trade balance was in surplus.

Although gross figures showed a \$172 million deficit, adjustments for seasonal variations brought the coverage figure for January to \$65 million. A 93 percent coverage of exports by imports is considered equilibrium. December's coverage was 92.5 percent.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing noted that exports were up 31 percent over January 1968 while imports rose 21 percent.

Company Reports

Abbott Laboratories

Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 109.5 97.5
Profits (millions)... 10.8 9.0
Per Share... 0.78 0.70

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 403.9 356.1
Profits (millions)... 35.3 32.1
Per Share... 2.58 2.35

Babcock & Wilcox
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 718.6 647.5
Profits (millions)... 5.73 25.24
Per Share... 0.46 2.04

Crowell Collier & Macmillan
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 390.3 297.9
Profits (millions)... 18.09 15.82
Per Share... 1.34 1.21

Easton, Yale & Towne
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 1,064.3 928.2
Profits (millions)... 62.89 50.1
Per Share... 3.46 2.86

Genesco Inc.
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 308.5 306.7
Profits (millions)... 8.53 8.68
Per Share... 0.67 0.72

East Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 617.1 611.0
Profits (millions)... 18.69 18.44
Per Share... 1.51 1.56

Shares outstanding in the present fiscal year have risen to 11.4 million from 10.8 million.

Merrill Lynch Net Cut by 41 Percent

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).

The largest U.S. brokerage house yesterday reported a 41 percent drop in net income during 1969.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Inc. said net income fell to \$33 million from the \$54 million earned in 1968.

Operating income declined 8 percent in 1969 to \$320 million, following 1968's record \$428 million.

The company attributed the drop to the "well publicized slowdown on Wall Street."

The company, in a letter to its customers, said "economic folklore holds that the stock market thrives on inflation but the market's performance the past year showed there were exceptions."

Merrill Lynch's experience last year follows a pattern of general deterioration in brokers' profits.

Earnings for the year rose to \$1.05 billion from \$1.04 billion a year earlier.

Pan Am's fourth-quarter loss was \$6.5 million, compared with a profit of \$9.7 million, or 29 cents a share, a year earlier.

Mr. Halaby said labor settlements increased the carrier's payroll last year by \$30 million.

Air France Profit Up In '69; Turnover Rises
PARIS, Feb. 11.—France's state-run airline, Cie. Nationale Air France said 1969 net profits rose 18 percent to \$5 million (24.5 million francs at present exchange rates). Turnover of 2.62 billion francs (\$472 million) was up from 2.22 billion francs in 1968.

AFCA watch it go

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$7,000,000

Cooper Laboratories International N.V.

7% Convertible Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1985

Convertible on and after September 1, 1970 into Common Stock of Cooper Laboratories, Inc. at \$22 a Share

Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis by

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The above securities were placed by the undersigned:

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Limited

Some of these should be sold. Some held. Some bought.

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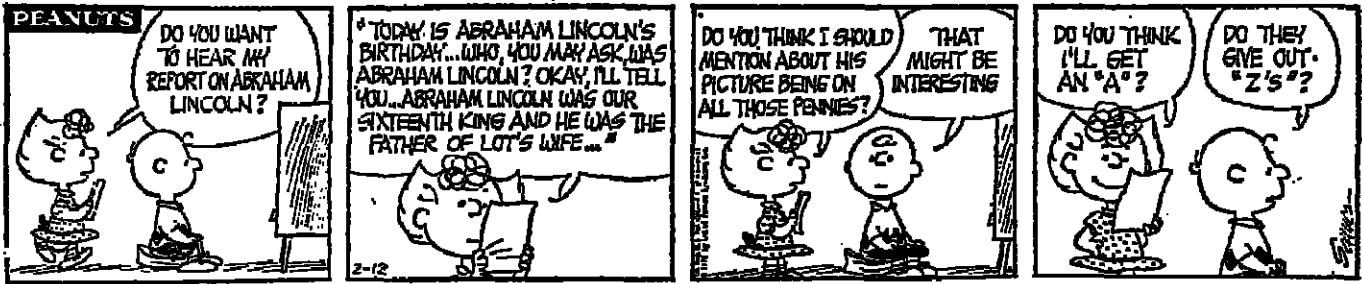
Mr./Mrs./Miss _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____
Telephone _____

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49.13	49.35	49.15	49.25	49.20	49.20
49.20	49.20	49.10	49.20	49.20	49.20
CHOICE STEERS					
30.30	30.50	31.15	30.45	30.80	
30.80	31.22	31.10	31.15	31.15	
31.35	32.05	31.95	31.95	31.82	
31.50	31.45	31.45	31.45	31.58	
		31.50	33.70	33.70	
ICE BROILERS					
23.17	23.55	23.17	23.20	23.12	
23.80	23.85	23.77	23.82	23.75	
23.92	23.15	23.10	23.15	23.12	
27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	
25.03	25.05	25.02	25.02	25.00	
SILVER					
1.52.00	1.52.00	1.52.10	1.52.50	1.52.50	
			1.52.50	1.52.50	
1.54.00	1.54.70	1.50.20	1.50.50	1.50.20	
1.58.50	1.55.50	1.54.00	1.54.20	1.59.40	
2.02.70	2.02.70	1.99.30	2.00.00	2.02.30	
	2.06.00	2.06.20	2.12.00	2.12.00	
2.11.10	2.11.00	2.06.00	2.07.90	2.11.00	
2.12.40	2.12.40	2.09.50	2.10.00	2.12.50	
2.14.10	2.13.20	2.12.00	2.12.00	2.13.50	
Bid; A - Asked; N - Nominal.					
Foreign Stock Indexes					
1970					
	Point	Prev	High	Low	
Berlin	118.4	117.4	123.8	118.4	
Bombay	101.78	101.78	101.78	101.78	
London	156.21	157.49	159.15	155.70	
Osaka 200	400.2	400.3	422.4	402.5	
Osaka 500	154.51	157.20	160.27	153.21	
Paris	106.67	106.67	107.7	105.94	
Rome	106.8	105.0	107.3	101.1	
Sao Paulo	607.42	607.30	603.48	617.94	
Tokyo	119.5	Closed	119.5	119.5	
Yokohama 200 (a)	Closed	250.52	240.22	2283.08	
Yokohama 500 (a)	358.8	358.5	360.8	358.8	
New York					
BANKERS TRUST INT					

EUROPÉENNE, INDUSTRIELLE ET FINANCIÈRE	BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE	
DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR	BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	
ONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG, S.A.	BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS & CIE
DE PARIS	BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	BANQUE WORMS & CIE
& CO. N.V.	BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK	BERLINER BANK <small>Aktiengesellschaft</small>
BURNHAM AND COMPANY	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI UDINE E FORDENONE	BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE		CHARTERHOUSE JAPHET & THOMASSON
D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE	CRÉDIT LYONNAIS	CREDIT AND DEVELOPMENT CO. S.A. <small>(Limited in Sweden)</small>
IALE	CREDITO ROMAGNOLO	CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
NG CORPORATION	DEN DANSKE LANDMANSBANK	DEN DANSKE PROVINSBANK A/S
TRALE—DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK—		DEWAAY, CORTVRIJNDT INTERNATIONAL S.A.
EFFECTIENBANK-WARBURG AG	EFIBANCA-ENTE FINANZIARIO INTERBANCARIO	EUROFINANCE
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D SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION	ISTITUTO BANCARIO ITALIANO	HILL SAMUEL & CO. <small>Limited</small>
DI BANCHE E BANCHIERI	KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI	ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO
N	KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE	KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
& CO.,	MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH <small>Securities Underwriter Limited</small>	LOEB, READES & CO.
TBANK.	MONTI DEI PASCHI DI SIENA	B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.
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	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS	PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
	J. HENRY SCHRODER, WAGG & CO. <small>Limited</small>	SALOMON BROTHERS & HUTZLER
ANKEN	SMITH BARNEY & CO. <small>Incorporated</small>	SINGER & FRIEDLANDER <small>Limited</small>
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ATION (OVERSEAS)	C. G. TRINKAUS	SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
MBURG	M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WITZ & CO.	UFITEC (LONDON) <small>Limited</small>
		WHITE, WELD & CO. <small>Limited</small>

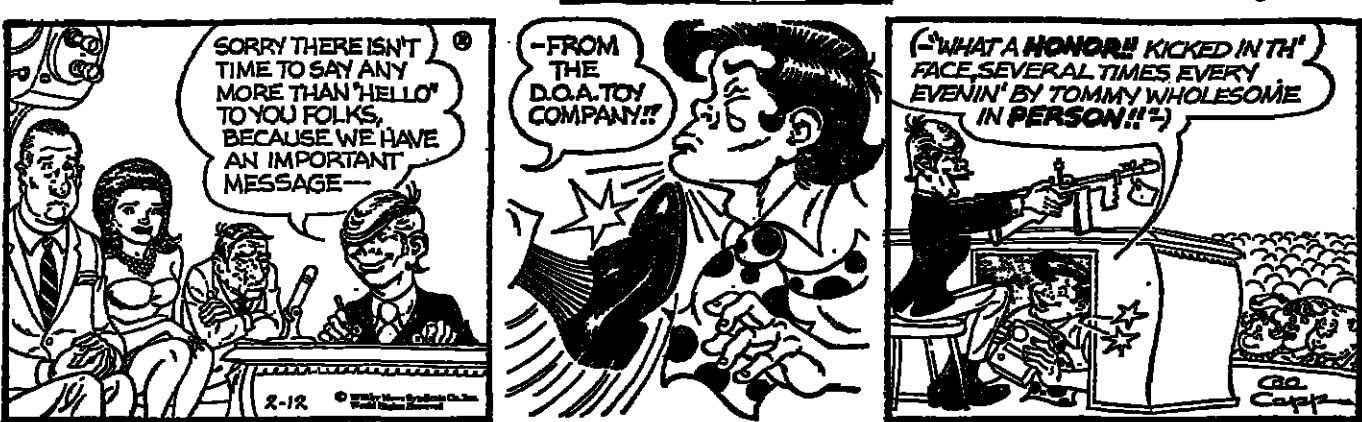
PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



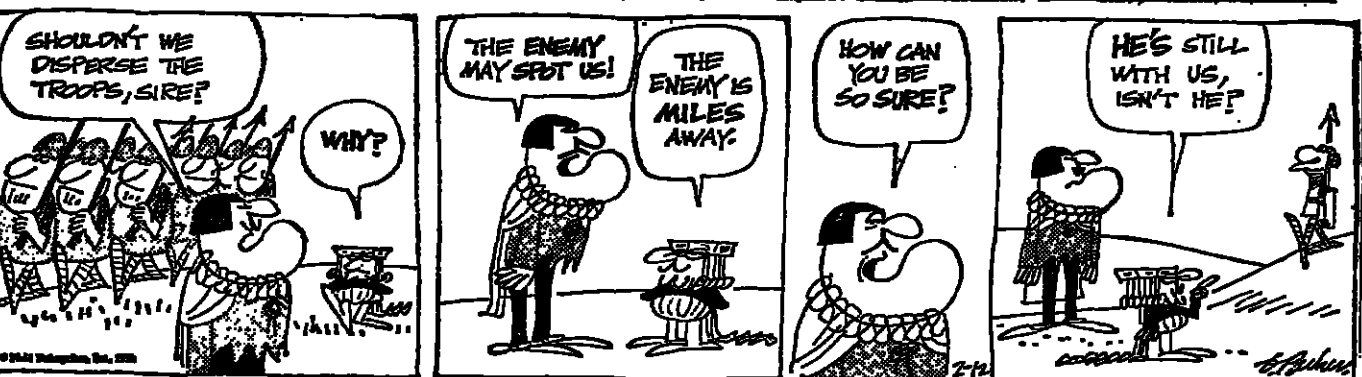
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



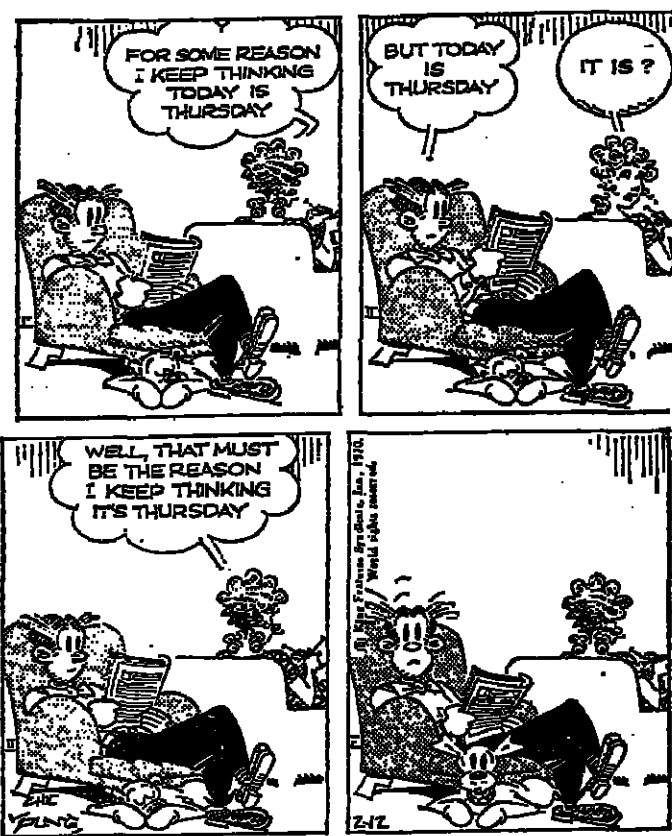
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal, North and South demonstrated the value of the Roman Two-Diamond bid, which has many adherents nowadays among the top players.

The opening bid of two diamonds showed a strong three-suited hand with at least 17 high-card points. North's first two bids were both artificial, asking South to describe his hand further.

Three hearts showed that South's short suit was the next ranking, in this case spades, and four diamonds showed that the distribution was 1-4-4 with more than a minimum. Three no-trump would have shown the same hand but a minimum and four clubs and four hearts would have shown a spade void, minimum and maximum.

North suggested five diamonds as a final contract, knowing that his spade strength was largely wasted, but South persevered to the slam on the strength of his good controls in aces and kings.

The contract was an excellent one and was difficult to make. West led a trump, with the idea of cutting down South's ruffing possibilities, and East chose to hold up his ace.

South won with the diamond eight, cashed the spade ace and led a club to the queen in dummy. He ruffed a low spade, thus establishing dummy's remaining low spade, and drove out the diamond ace.

When East won his trump

NORTH		EAST	
♠ KQ873		♠ J104	
♥ 762		♥ Q105	
♦ Q1076		♦ A5	
♣ Q		♣ 109652	

WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♠ 9652		♠ A983	
♥ KJ4		♥ KJ82	
♦ 843		♦ AKJ4	
♣ 873			

Both side were vulnerable.	
South-West	North-East
2 ♠ Pass	2 N.T. Pass
3 ♠ Pass	3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass	5 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass	6 ♠ Pass
West led the diamond three.	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

RAIS	HAIR	SH	EBBS
ARMA	ARIMA	PORE	
HEAVY	WATER	IDEA	
SOLENN	REDUCERS		
ATAC	COOKS		
ACHASU	MAILED		
GOOS	FORUM	NAVY	
ARUT	FOLIC	DRIN	
MERL	TRACK	OGLE	
ADSORB	ESPES		
POISER	ISM		
SHIMMIED	SCHOOL		
HOBO	LIGHT	QUOISE	
USES	EMATE	OTTO	
NEXT	DERIAI	THEN	

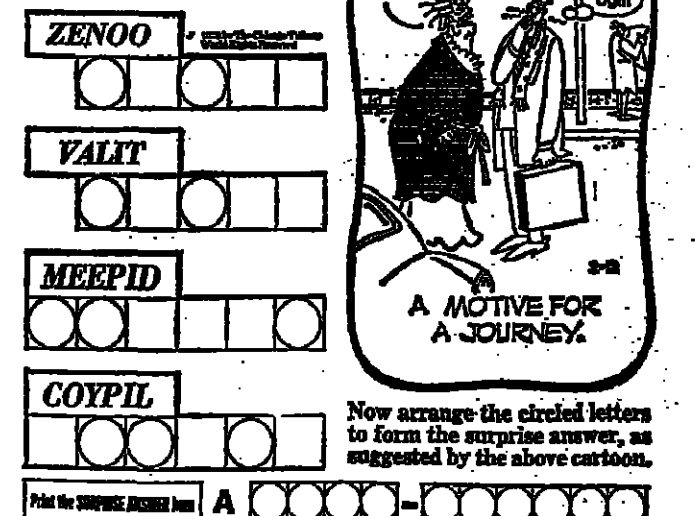
DENNIS THE MENACE



"GEE, MOM. YOU LOOK PRETTY TODAY!" "IT'S CALLED 'SOFT SOAP'."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: HANDY ACRID CHROME KTEFUL. Answer: Language spoken by the psychiatrist's patient - "COUGH".

BOOKS

CHILDREN ARE CIVILIANS TOO

By Heinrich Böll. Translated from the German by Lella Vennewitz. McGraw-Hill 190 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Paul West

This is the second portion of Mr. West's review of "Children Are Civilians Too." Yesterday he noted that in this collection of 26 Böll stories, each seems complete, yet fills in a gap in one of the preceding ones, in sum giving the unsettling effect that though the war in which the characters are involved will end, the emotion cannot.

The first portion ended with this paragraph: Speaking as a survivor, but also sometimes as one who perished, Böll's narrator functions throughout as a compound ghost who, only weeks after he wrote the Thermopylae inscription on the blackboard ("Stranger, bear word to the Spartans we..."), is carried into school again, wounded, back from his own "hot gates," and sees his handwriting still there. The only change is that he now has no arms, no right leg. He asks for milk and at once becomes one of the eight-week recruits who, in another story, wait for the weather to lift at an Odessa airfield and end up in town, bartering their personal effects for schnapps and roast pork on bread, maybe the last supper of all.

AND it is these innocents rendered even more naive by experience, whom Böll prizes for their ceremonies of slaughter. Their minds on how the math master was always "tossing stupendous formulas onto the blackboard with something of a tightrope walker's absolute mastery," they conduct themselves like rejected extras from that beautiful movie, "The Bridge," in which boys in their early teens find themselves defending a bridge in vain and getting in the way of the German retreat.

Such are Böll's children, civilians and nothing else; yet the book's title also implies that children are soldiers too, just as grownups are. It depends which word you emphasize; but certainly, the entire book, through its sophisticated interplay of echoes and scattered cross-references, exposes the hokum in all role-playing and almost suggests that reality, so-called, amounts to nothing more than an established order we cannot change. Civilians or soldier, that is beside the point: What matters is that children grow up into men in whom the child never quite dies, and one of the most hideous things we know is an army of grown men in whom the child's gullibility and belligerence have been raised to their highest powers by demagogues in whom infantism has become bestial.

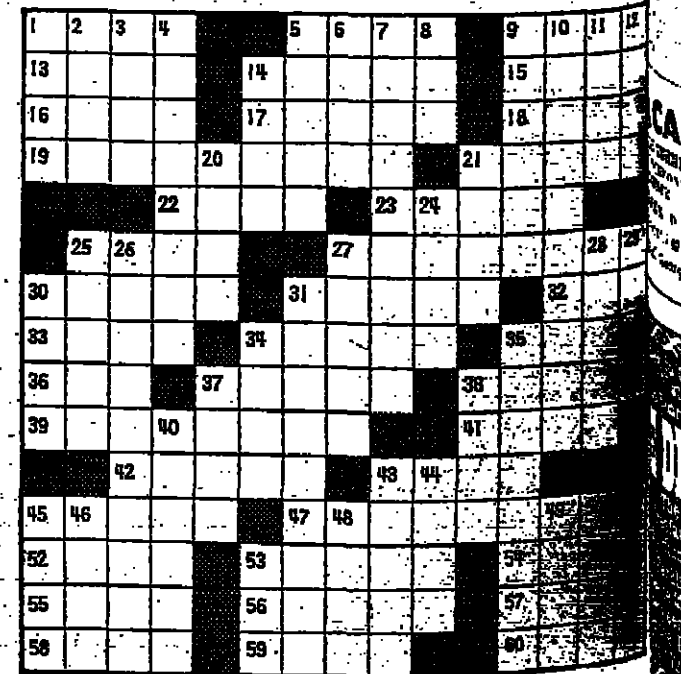
These are some of the thoughts Böll provokes in the head while the stomach recoils from horrors—green canvases of the stretcher seen through the hole in a man's belly; teeth-scavengers among the corpses at

Paul West is a reviewer of Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS													41 Singer Nelson	12 Charlie Brown
1 Char-a	42 Sloping roofs,												43 For short	14 Singles out
5 Call's partner	43 Not fun												44 Marquis de	20 Marquis de
9 Capone feature	45 Bowling term												46 Bridge maneuver	21 Bill's cousin
13 Finished	47 Southern tree												48 Songs	24 W. W. II vessel
14 Spanish tower	52 Songs												53 podrida	25 Protection
15 Met specialty	54 Behold: Lat.												55 Union member	26 Grouch
16 Fluid: Prefix	56 Agitated state												57 Words of disgust	27 Alaskan
17 Charged atom	58 Odor: Prefix												59 Glut	28 Cupid and
18 Custom	60 Glut													29 Protection
19 Good-Friday cakes														30 Voucher
21 Body afflictions														31 Saws
22 Backtalk														32 World group
23 Blackthorns														33 Northumbria
25 Kind of test														34 Heraldic bar
27 Rapt														35 High abodes
29 Swiss city														36 "Ich Dien," for one
31 Lumps														37 "Ich Dien," for one
33 Britain's West														38 Christmas hope
35 Point Abbr.														39 Colleen's place
37 Eagle														40 1/6 of an inch
39 Certain haircuts, informally														41 Enlarge a hole
35 Check														42 Radius's companion
36 Encore!														43 Dart
37 Biblical words														44 Lot
38 Perceives														45 Slang negative
39 Lamb, for one														



By Mike Katz

Three of the favorites fell on the course, which became tricky during a light snowfall. Witrud Drexel of Austria and Françoise Maccioni of France both fell at the 8-turn on the course. Judy Nagel of the United States fell at another and was shaken up, not seriously, but she told her not to remember what happened.

Dennis _____ the U.S. women's team coach, _____ Miss Nagel would be all right. "It's similar to a football player coming into the locker room and not remembering his locker combination," he said.

Miss Nagel's fall eliminated her from the competition, where she was one of the favorites.

[illegible]

